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Part One
Pages 1-8

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GREAT DEMAND FOR BONDS

Growing Popular Interest in the New Government Loan.

HEAVY CALLS ON NEW-YORK BANKS

Unable to Furnish Customers with the Gold They Ask For, They Are Forced to Go to the Sub-Treasury.

Treasury officials regard the withdrawal of gold for bonds as evidence of growing popular interest in the new loan. The amount taken out since Thursday last reached about $4,000,000 at the close of business yesterday. Banks through which the money was drawn said that customers had made demands upon them beyond their ability to meet except by exchanges of legal tenders. There seemed no reason to question the extent of demands, for the story at every bank was that by mail and personal calls customers had shown extraordinary interest in the loan.

An illustration of the way conditions are working is furnished in the case of the Third National Bank, which withdrew $1,000,000 yesterday. A. B. Hepburn, ex-Controller of the Currency, is President of this bank. The bank has $1,747,000 in gold. It has intended all along to spare $1,000,000 for bonds. Its customers have called for nearly $3,000,000. The only way to supply them, considering that other banks are crowded with the same kind of calls, is by exchanges at the Sub-Treasury.

Mayor-elect Strong's bank, the Central National, has taken $500,000 in gold in two days. This bank is not a large holder of gold. It owns more than $5,000,000 in legal tenders, while all of its specie, including silver, is only $490,000. The bank's customers comprise many merchants who wish to place in Government bonds money that they are not using in business. With gold-holding banks as busy as possible providing for their own customers, the Central is forced to get gold for bonds from the Sub-Treasury.

This explanation applies to all who have so far made exchanges. The banking houses that figure in the list have little or no gold of their own on which to draw. Their customers could not get bonds at all from the Government except by this process.

Criticism of the Boston banks which are drawing gold from the Sub-Treasury here is that they can probably get it in no other way. The law provides that greenbacks are redeemable in gold at only the Sub-Treasuries at New-York and San Francisco. At other Sub-Treasuries redemption is confined to Treasury notes. Of the total issue of Treasury notes—$151,000,000—the Treasury at Washington has $28,000,000, nearly all in notes of large denominations. The remainder of the issue is in small denominations, and is scattered all over the country. Boston has greenbacks, but can get gold for them only in New-York. The gold holdings in the Boston banks are about $8,600,000. Much of this metal will be used, it is expected, in direct purchases of bonds. Exchanges are said to have been made for customers to whom gold could not be spared. They had to subscribe in this way in order to bid at all.

Banks or persons with gold to surrender can make bids at any time this week with a reasonable certainty of getting bonds. The bank plan has always been to wait until subscriptions are about closing before making bids. There is no indication that a dollar of gold has been withdrawn from the Treasury for the direct account of a gold-holding bank. Bank subscriptions, according to all assurances, will not involve the use of Treasury gold if the subscribers have gold of their own. The bond money in process of withdrawal is for customers who have no gold and who wish to subscribe.

Inference in this respect is sustained, not merely by the assurances of those who are making the exchanges, but by the actual withdrawals at this time. There were in February no demands for gold at the Sub-Treasury until the bond allotment. The banks and other large subscribers who made exchanges did not then take away the metal, as is now done. They accepted redemption receipts for their money. At the allotment they took gold receipts, which were returned when they called for the bonds. The $20,000,000 of gold represented in exchanges in that issue was not counted or handled at all. It remained undisturbed in the Treasury vaults.

That was an easy way of doing business. The way is open now. Officials believe that if the banks were making exchanges for themselves they would naturally do it by receipts and save the needless trouble and expense of actually handling the metal. Their customers do not know of this way, but think they must have the gold in hand in order to subscribe.

Those who expect to care for the bulk of the issue look upon the Treasury withdrawals as confirmation of their original belief, that the bonds will be largely oversubscribed. They say the exchanges reflect the desire to subscribe of persons who cannot get gold by any other means. Confidence is as strong as at any time that the banks will pay out their gold liberally for the bonds. If the total income of new gold shall be $40,000,000, it will make good the Treasury reserve. No one questions that the banks will supply at least this amount. The banks of this city alone would need to part with only one-half their gold to furnish this amount, leaving wholly out of account what might be furnished from other sections.

Banking men discussed among themselves yesterday plans for subscriptions. They decided on nothing definitely, but it was commonly understood that new gold would be provided as needed. The installment provision in the official call will very much facilitate a successful issue, because by it only $10,000,000 in gold need be paid on allotment, subscribers having forty days in which to pay the remainder. If dependence was on Europe for the new gold, bankers all agree that it would be perfectly feasible to make the issue a success under such a provision. The process of gathering gold at home will be simpler and easier than sending to Europe for it.

ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Officials Apparently Do Not Understand the Situation in New-York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Notwithstanding all that has been said of the intention of the New-York bankers to supply out of bank stocks a large percentage of the gold required for floating the new issue of bonds, the drafts upon the Treasury reserve continue, and most of the gold withdrawn is going into the vaults of New-York banks. This afternoon a telegram was received from Assistant Treasurer Jordan, at New-York, saying that $1,648,000 in gold was taken from the Sub-Treasury to-day, as follows:

Third National Bank, $1,000,000.
Emerson & Turnbull, $300,000.
Central National Bank, $200,000.
Asiel & Co., $48,000.
National Bank of the Republic, $100,000.

This amount, added to that which has already been secured by bankers at the New-York Sub-Treasury, makes a total of $3,050,000, which has been withdrawn since Secretary Carlisle's bond circular was issued. Mr. Jordan did not indicate in his dispatch whether United States notes or Treasury certificates had been received in exchange for this gold, but it is believed at the Treasury Department that the payments were largely made in United States notes. Treasury officials are not altogether pleased with the figures representing withdrawals of gold up to date. Most of these officials last week expressed the opinion that the New-York bankers would supply the requisite gold from their private stocks, out of a desire to strengthen the credit of the Government and give an impetus to business. The showing thus far made by the New-Yorkers does not seem to the officials here to be in line with this view.

It will be seen that the Central National Bank, of which Mayor-elect Strong is President, has already secured a half million of Government gold since proposals for bonds were solicited. The Third National, whose President is ex-Controller Hepburn, has secured $1,000,000 for itself and $300,000 on account of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston, and the latter institution also drew $300,000 through the Western National of New-York. There may be some good cause for the course these banks have taken, but the Washington view is that if any understanding was entered into between the Treasury Department and New-York bankers prior to the issuance of the bond circular the Third National and the Central National were not parties to it. In estimating that at least 30 per cent. of the amount of the proposed bond issue would come out of the gold reserve, temporarily at least, the Treasury officers hardly looked for heavy drafts by New-York bankers. They took it for granted that the New-Yorkers would be patriotic enough to furnish their own coin and that the heavy drafts would come from institutions in smaller cities whose gold stocks were not very large. The developments of the last three days have compelled some of them to revise their opinions.

One said this afternoon to a correspondent for The New-York Times that he would see cause for anxiety if the reserve should be reduced $10,000,000 as the result of the bond call. Before that, he had talked with apparent confidence about a temporary loss of $15,000,000. His former estimate had been based on the assumption that a large portion of the amount withdrawn would be returned through the failure of many of the bidders to secure bonds. The fact that New-York banks are making such heavy drafts undoubtedly gives him the idea that most of the bids will be on the basis of 3 per cent. interest, and that, in consequence, much of the gold the Treasury is now losing will not be returned to it. This to many seems to be a reasonable view. The gold reserve at the close of business to-day figured up $61,015,995. In reality, the reserve is down to about $59,000,000, for $2,075,000 representing drafts honored in New-York in the last two days has not yet been entered upon the Treasury books, and two days' output of the mints is also to be considered. This is the lowest notch touched by the reserve since September. From July 31 to Sept. 10, the figures ranged from $54,000,000 to $56,000,000.

Proposals for bonds continue to be received at the Treasury, but the names of the bidders are not to be had for publication. As the bids will be opened on Saturday for comparison, practically four days only remain for those who desire bonds to make their applications. It is noticeable that nobody appears to doubt that the withdrawals of gold thus far recorded have a direct connection with the bond issue. It will be known by Friday, at the latest, whether the New-York banks propose to be patriotic or to make the Government furnish the gold for the bonds which it now desires to sell.

"I set no reason," said one Treasury officer this afternoon, "why the bankers of New-York should not buy at least $30,000,000 of these bonds and furnish the gold for them. Such an act would have a wonderful effect upon the country. I am aware that bankers have a way of consulting their own interests first, but I cannot see how the banks could possibly benefit through trenching upon the Government's gold reserve, except by forcing gold to a premium, which might follow upon failure to successfully place this issue of bonds."

GOV. MORTON'S MILITARY AIDS

Edwin A. McAlpin Slated for Adjutant General and Fred C. McLewee for Inspector General.

According to well-authenticated rumors in the National Guard, Governor-elect Levi P. Morton will come to New-York to-day, and before he returns to Rhinecliff this evening will announce as his staff appointments: Adjutant General—Edwin A. McAlpin; Inspector General—Fred C. McLewee.

It is further declared that Mr. Morton will make the announcements for the rest of his staff by the 1st of December, in order to allow the members to obtain their uniforms and equipments by Dec. 10.

One of the closest friends Mr. Morton has said last evening: "The Governor-elect proposes to form as able a military staff as the National Guard can supply him with. He does not propose to let Govs. Hill and Flower make capital at his expense by comparing the results that have been accomplished by their staffs with those that will be accomplished by his. Mr. Morton is looking for soldiers for his staff. He believes that Col. McAlpin and Col. McLewee are soldiers, and for that reason he has determined to appoint them. I know that Mr. Platt has refused to advise Mr. Morton in the appointment of his military family. What Mr. Platt is interested in is the political end of the Morton administration. He has admitted that he is not sufficiently acquainted with the National Guard organization to advise Mr. Morton as to what he should do or what officers he should appoint."

A Brother of Henry Wilson Dead.

NATICK, Mass., Nov. 19.—George Albert Colbath, one of the two brothers of Henry Wilson, ex-Vice President of the United States, whose original name was Jeremiah Colbath, died last night. The other brother is John Colbath of Whitefield, N. H.

George Albert Colbath was born in Farmington, N. H., and came to Natick in 1849. He was a veteran of the rebellion, and celebrated his golden wedding last March. After the war Mr. Colbath received an appointment in the Custom House, Boston, where he remained until 1876. He leaves a wife and five children.

Falsely Claimed to be a Veteran.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Policeman George R. Wolfe was dismissed from the force to-day on the ground that he obtained his appointment by falsely representing himself to be a veteran. Special Pension Examiner Freeman investigated Wolfe's case and found that his total service consisted of one night at Fort Porter, and that he deserted next day. Wolfe has been drawing a disability pension. He is now charged with fraudulently obtaining this pension, and his case will go before the United States Grand Jury at Albany in January.

STRAUS SOUGHT THE PLACE

Wanted Support of Croker's Friends for the Mayoralty.

EX-LEADER FORETOLD HIS DEFEAT

The Merchant, It Is Reported, Thought He Could Win Aided by Tammany—Advised to Keep Out of the Race.

Interesting facts in relation to the recent local campaign, so far as the Tammany end of it was concerned, are coming to light.

A reporter for The New-York Times learned yesterday from a man in Tammany whose sources of information about things going on within that organization are of the best possible kind that prior to the City and County Convention of Tammany Hall Nathan Straus called upon Richard Croker in reference to the nomination for Mayor and was told by Mr. Croker that if he ran he would be "beaten out of sight."

Mr. Straus, it seems, was firm in the belief that he could win with Tammany's nomination, no matter what combination was made by the Republicans and anti-Tammany Democrats against the Wigwam. Mr. Straus apparently called upon Mr. Croker to secure the support of the ex-leader's friends in the organization.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Straus had been friends for years, and when they had the interview Mr. Croker urged Mr. Straus not to take the nomination. Mr. Croker said to him, in substance:

"If you take this nomination this year you will be badly defeated. You will be beaten out of sight."

Mr. Straus replied that if he could get the support of Mr. Croker's friends in the organization he was certain he could win.

"Do you think," asked Mr. Croker, "that you can win with all the other organizations combined solidly against Tammany and you having only the Tammany nomination?"

Mr. Straus replied that all he wanted was the Tammany nomination. His friends simply wanted Mr. Croker not to interfere against him.

Mr. Croker said that he was out of politics altogether, and that he would not interfere one way or the other. If his friends thought that Mr. Straus should be nominated, he would certainly not interfere. As a personal friend of Mr. Straus, he advised him not to go into the contest in a year like this.

The rest of the story is generally well known. Mayor Gilroy, who had other ideas in reference to the nomination, thought all along that an outsider should be nominated by Tammany. Mr. Straus was not a member of the organization, but he was an office holder under it. Mayor Gilroy's advice was not regarded, and Mr. Straus was nominated.

It is stated upon the authority of one who ought to know the truth that the men in the Executive Committee of Tammany who voted for Mr. Straus, and who at the same time were old friends of Mr. Croker, did not consult with him before voting for Mr. Straus. It is also said, with equal emphasis, that Mr. Croker insisted upon keeping out of the matter altogether.

After Mr. Straus was nominated came his refusal to run if Senator Hill permitted his name to go upon the State Democracy's local ticket, which had Mr. Strong's name on it for Mayor. Then came his official withdrawal as Tammany's candidate for Mayor. Ex-Mayor Grant, who to a very large extent had been instrumental in securing the nomination of Mr. Straus, was persuaded to take the nomination.

At a time when it did not appear as though Mr. Grant would be induced to accept, several prominent Tammany men insisted that Mr. Croker should himself run for Mayor with the single purpose in view of keeping the organization intact until such a time as the political skies should brighten for the Wigwam. Mr. Croker thought that ex-Mayor Grant was by all odds the strongest man the organization could nominate, but he said that if no one could be found he would make the running of Tammany himself and conduct the best fight that he could. Ex-Mayor Grant, however, was finally persuaded to take the nomination.

An effort was made yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times to get Mr. Croker to give his version of the various incidents of the local campaign as they came under his notice, but he adhered to the policy of silence which he has adopted since his retirement from politics.

"I have retired from politics absolutely," said Mr. Croker, "and I have nothing whatever to say on the subject."

Stories have been in circulation giving to Congressman W. Bourke Cockran credit for many of the things that were done in Tammany Hall in the days of its success. These stories have referred to a "man of brains" as a potent factor in the Tammany of the Wigwam's better days. Mr. Croker was asked if he cared to say anything as to these stories. He laughed and said: "No, I have nothing to say. If I was the man of brains, I think I would try to use them to better advantage. I have no desire to enter into a controversy with those who make anonymous attacks."

The Academic Palm for Kate Field.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Miss Kate Field has been decorated by the French Government for her literary services. She has received an official communication from the French Ambassador, Mr. Patenôtre, informing her that his Government has conferred upon her the "Academic Palm," instituted to recompense artists and authors. The official certificate, issued by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, describes the lady as "Miss Kate Field, conferencière à Washington," and states that she has been named "Officier de l'Instruction Publique."

Brought Under Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—On the recommendation of the Postmaster General, the President has extended the benefits of the civil service to employes of postal transfer, or sub-stations. About 300 people are affected. They were inadvertently left out of a former classification. The President signed the extension order Saturday, and it will go into effect without delay.

The Priest's Robe in Flames.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 19.—During the celebration of the benediction of the blessed sacrament at the chapel of Dyonville Convent last night the robe worn by the Rev. Father Riordan caught fire from a candle on the altar. In an instant he was in flames. The congregation was panic-stricken. The priest removed the garment alone, burning his hands very badly.

Abandons the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Akron Beacon and Republican, one of the leading Republican papers of Ohio, has abandoned the Chicago organization styling itself the "Associated Press," and to-day began taking the full leased-wire service of the United Press.

FIRST COLD SNAP OF THE SEASON

Mercury Falls Twelve Degrees Below the Freezing Point—Gale Down the Bay—Overcoats Comfortable.

The first severe cold wave of the season struck New-York last night. The mercury dropped to 20° above zero and the northwest wind howled around the corners at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour.

Down the bay the gale was so severe that it was impossible to board incoming steamers.

Late pedestrians turned up their coat collars and walked along at a brisk pace.

This state of affairs probably will be modified to-day, and it will gradually grow warmer, and the force of the wind will lessen by Wednesday.

The weather observer at the Equitable Building was seen by a reporter for The New-York Times at midnight.

"This cold wave is general throughout the East," he said. "It originated up in the lake regions. A warm wave is following from the Rocky Mountain section. The indications for Tuesday are stationary temperature and fair weather. There was a little snow in Albany and Buffalo to-day, but it did not amount to much.

"The highest temperature here to-day was 46° at 2 P. M.; the lowest 20° at 9:30 P. M. The coldest spot on the continent was White River, Canada, where it was 2° below; the warmest was Port Jupiter, Fla., where it was 84° above."

QUARANTINE, S. I., Nov. 19.—The barometer and thermometer here began dropping at 1 P. M. to-day. The wind at that hour was coming in a moderate breeze from the north-northwest. It continued to gradually increase during the afternoon and evening, until it had reached the velocity of a gale. At 9 P. M. it was howling down the Narrows at fifty-five miles an hour.

The steamship Werra, which anchored here at 6:40 P. M. during the last of the ebb tide, with her bow up stream, should have swung around with the incoming tide at 7 o'clock, but the gale held her against it until midnight. The press news collectors faced the gale in a nineteen-foot rowboat and reached the Werra's side. They hailed long and loud, but the fierce blasts swept the sound of their voices away. They succeeded in making a landing at South Beach.

The gale moderated somewhat at midnight, when the observer at Sandy Hook reported the wind's velocity at fifty miles an hour and the anemometer broken.

BRUTALITY OF THE COSSACKS

HOW THEY KEPT THE CROWD IN ORDER AT ALEXANDER'S MASS.

Sensational Episode of the Czar's Approach to the Cathedral—His Coolness and the Mob's Savagery.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Standard's correspondent in St. Petersburg gives a vivid description of the scenes around the fortress during the last few days. He says:

"On Sunday afternoon the streets and squares presented the appearance of a vast camp. On the day of the arrival of the coffin, order was kept by mounted gendarmes, but that duty was now undertaken by Cossacks, who, with knouts and the merciless heels of their wild horses kept the roadways clear for carriages, regardless of the limbs or lives of the people. From the fortress gate for more than a mile in all directions stretched a seething, struggling, suffocating mass of human beings, whom even the Cossacks were unable to keep back. Then the fire engines were brought into play; their hose was dipped into the Neva, and a powerful jet of water was turned against the mob, which scattered like chaff, only to be forced back by the pressure behind. The Cossacks struck the people across the faces with great whips. In the scrimmage one man was killed by a kick and a boy was suffocated.

"Having, with some difficulty, fought my way out, I went to the Mitinsky Bridge, near the Bourse. Upon my right, in the front rank of the spectators, stood a man of about forty-five years, dressed as a peasant, and wearing a long beard. At 2:45 o'clock a closed state carriage passed, immediately followed by the Czar Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael in an open victoria. As they passed at a gentle trot the man above mentioned, with a couple of bounds, sprang into the road, and, thrusting one hand under the breast of his coat, withdrew a packet, which he threw at the Czar, at whose feet it fell. The Czar started back, then coolly picked up the packet.

The excitement of those standing around was at the highest point, everybody believing that an attempt had been made upon the Czar's life. Instantly a dozen bystanders seized the offender, and he was hustled off by gendarmes to the guardhouse. The entire occurrence occupied less time than it takes to write of it.

"The Czar's carriage drove on, amid the murmurs of the crowd. Subsequently it was announced that the packet contained a petition and that the Czar had accepted the petition. Whether it was an ordinary petition is open to some doubt, the extraordinary coolness and adroitness of the man having raised a suspicion that his peasant's dress was a disguise. Although many persons witnessed the occurrence, there is not a word about it in any of the papers.

"The various Ministers are extremely busy preparing lists of criminals to be pardoned on the occasion of the Czar's marriage. A manifesto proclaiming imperial clemency will probably be issued on the day after the marriage.

"In accordance with the custom on such occasions, the wreaths and other floral tributes sent to Alexander's funeral will be given out to applicants for them. One hundred floral pieces have already been given to representatives of the press. A number will be sent to Moscow to be distributed there."

Thought It an Infernal Machine.

Ernest A. Egger, janitor at 86 Walker Street, carried a wooden pail and a piece of lead pipe into the Elizabeth Street Station late last night. He said it was an infernal machine, and that he had found it in the cellar of the house.

The piece of pipe was corked at the ends, and there were two pieces of cotton in the pail.

The Sergeant could see no indication of an infernal machine, and said that he thought some one had been playing a joke.

A Falsehood, Pettigrew Says.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 19.—When Senator Pettigrew saw this evening a dispatch from Gary, this State, stating that he and other Senators, including Mr. Cameron, had resolved to start a new party if the Republicans should refuse to declare for free silver, he said: "It is an unmitigated falsehood."

TELEPHONE RATES, $80 per year and upward, according to use. Metallic circuit line; full long-distance equipment. 18 Cortlandt St.—Adv.

KILLED BY HIS SISTER

William Sheehan Threatened to Strike Maggie.

"HIS LIFE OR MINE," SHE SAID

He Came Home Intoxicated and Started a Quarrel Over Family Affairs—The Young Woman Arrested.

SING SING, N. Y., Nov. 19.—At Croton Dam about noon to-day Miss Maggie Sheehan shot and killed her brother William, thirty years old.

They are the children of John Sheehan, who drives a team for Charles H. Lent. They live in a little farmhouse, near the dam.

William came into the house intoxicated and he and his sister Maggie commenced to quarrel over family affairs. Then, it is said, William threatened to strike his sister, and, in fact, was about to carry the threat into execution, when Maggie got a revolver, which was kept in the house for protection, and fired it.

She did not intend to kill her brother, it is believed, but the bullet struck him in the head. He fell, and was soon dead.

William Curtin, a young man who lives opposite the Sheehans' home, was present. He saw the tragedy, and says the girl, who is about twenty-three years old, made the remark: "It was his life or mine, and I did not want to die."

From this it is inferred that her brother had threatened to kill her and had struck her, although Curtin was not a witness to a blow.

William Sheehan was married, but had been separated from his wife for about six years. They had one child. The Sheehans and the Curtins had been very intimate and were addicted to drink, their neighbors say. James Sheehan ran away with a girl in the neighborhood recently, and last week he was arrested and sent to the penitentiary for six months.

Mrs. Sheehan is dead. There are four sons and one daughter living. William's wife lives in Sing Sing, as does also his brother Thomas.

The constable of the town of Yorktown, in which the tragedy took place, has arrested the girl, and she will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which has been adjourned until to-morrow.

The shooting created a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood, which is a farming country, and most of the people think the young woman was justified in defending herself from her drunken brother.

TUG BURNED AND CREW MISSING

The Kapella of Jersey City Destroyed—Her Men Supposed to Have Escaped in a Boat.

The tugboat A. T. Kapella of Jersey City caught fire mysteriously while on Long Island Sound, opposite Caswell's Point, early yesterday morning, and was destroyed. The crew cannot be found, and are supposed to have made their escape in their boat.

A policeman of the Morrisania Police Station first discovered the burning tug. She was then nearly a mile from shore, and was drifting before a stiff breeze that was blowing toward the land. The fire seemed to be near the stern and the flames were licking forward toward the pilot house.

They gained rapid headway, and before she reached the shallow water near the shore where she sank the entire boat above the water was a mass of crackling flames. When the Kapella struck the shore she careened over on her side, the part out of the water still continuing to burn. The policeman sounded an alarm and the fire was extinguished.

The firemen broke through the sides of the tug, but could find no trace of the crew or any of their belongings. The ropes which held the small boats to the davits, though carred, seemed to have been cut, and it is supposed that the crew, without making any attempt to extinguish the flames, escaped in the boat.

The policeman said that when he discovered the tug, she must have been burning nearly an hour. A diligent search has been made by the police for some clue to the mystery, but so far it has been unsuccessful. The burned boat is fifty feet long and copper bottomed. She lies in about four feet of water, a few rods from shore.

TO ELECT SENATOR SAXTON'S SUCCESSOR

Gov. Flower Orders a Special Election—John Raines Seeks Mr. Platt.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Gov. Flower issued a proclamation this afternoon ordering a special election to be held Dec. 20 in the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Charles T. Saxton.

John Raines of Canandaigua was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to enlist the influence of Mr. Platt in securing the delegates to the Twenty-sixth Senatorial Convention that will choose the successor to Charles T. Saxton. Several candidates are in the field, but Mr. Raines is believed to have the best chance of winning. He also has a candidate for Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly, but that place has been demanded and conceded to William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, who is advocating Garret J. Benson. Benson is indorsed and supported by Capt. James Manville, the present Sergeant at Arms, and his backer, Isaac V. Baker, Jr., who arrived in town last night, and by Speaker Malby and Hamilton Fish, the two most prominent candidates for Speaker of Assembly.

The Mexican Frontier Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Señor Arriaga, the Guatemalan Minister to the United States, has gone to Mexico in connection with the boundary dispute between Guatemala and Mexico. It is said at both the Mexican and Guatemalan Legations that no additional information has come to them looking to a breach of friendly relations between the two Governments. There has been for some time a controversy between the two countries, and both sides have troops along the frontier and will probably maintain their respective forces there until the pending controversy is settled.

Superintendent Byrnes Still Ill.

Superintendent of Police Byrnes is still confined to his home, 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, suffering with an attack of neuralgia. It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that he would probably return to duty to-day. Inspector Conlin is Acting Superintendent.

A Home for Indigent Germans.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Union Hill Schuetzen Park has been sold to the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein of New-York, who will convert it into a home for aged and indigent Germans. The price paid was $100,000.

THREE MURDERS AND A SUICIDE

A Maniac Kills His Mother, Sister, and Brother, Sets the House on Fire, and Cuts His Throat.

WELLSVILLE, Mo., Nov. 19.—This village was the scene of a triple murder and suicide early this morning, which wiped out all but one member of a family. Thomas Portercheck, with his mother, two sisters, and a brother, occupied a small house half a mile from the business portion of the village. They were Bohemians in humble circumstances. Yesterday afternoon Thomas was discovered acting strangely. He labored under the hallucination that his neck was broken and insisted that a physician be summoned. His relatives tried to get him to bed, but he insisted on sitting up all night.

The family retired late at night, leaving Thomas in a rocking chair. At 3 o'clock this morning his sister Mary was awakened by a scream from her mother, whom she found lying on the floor, while Thomas stood over her brandishing an axe. From an adjoining room her other brother James could be heard moaning. The girl ran through the house, and, finding all the doors locked, opened a window and jumped to the ground.

From the outside she saw her brother take a can of coal oil, and, after pouring it over the floor and furniture, set it on fire. He then drew a knife across his throat and fell by the side of his dead mother. The girl attempted to extinguish the flames, but they spread so quickly that in less than ten minutes the house was like a furnace. The screams of the girl awakened the neighbors, and they rushed to the scene, but the flames had finished the work which the maniac had commenced.

In the ruins four bodies were found. They were those of Mrs. Portercheck, her youngest daughter, and her sons James and Thomas. Investigation showed that the mother, daughter, and son James had been horribly mutilated by an axe. It is believed that Thomas had first killed his brother, then his sister and mother. The mother had been confined to her bed for twelve years.

TROUBLE AHEAD IN ALABAMA

KOLB THREATENS TO ASSUME THE POWERS OF GOVERNOR.

He Calls on His Populist Followers to Assemble in Montgomery to Aid Him on Dec. 1.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19.—Reuben F. Kolb, the defeated Populist candidate for Governor, to-day issued a lengthy address to the people of Alabama, in which he renews his charge that he was defrauded out of the Governorship in 1892, and again this year, and calls attention to the numerous protests by him and his leaders.

He then recites the fact that Senator Goodwin, when he attempted to file a protest in the Legislature Saturday, while the two houses were holding a joint session counting the vote, was refused a hearing by Speaker Clark, and made to take his seat, with the threat that, unless he sat down, the doorkeeper would be ordered to seat him. The Goodwin protest was signed by forty-four Populist members of the Legislature, and protested against the counting of the vote in certain counties where fraud was alleged. Kolb's address concludes as follows:

The foregoing considered, and, in view of existing conditions in Alabama, I have determined to discharge my full duty to the people of Alabama. I will not fail to respect the pledges which I have made to the people who have given me their confidence and stood by me so heroically and devotedly during the last four years. You, fellow-citizens, have twice elected me Governor of this State, and this time, by the grace of God and the help of the good people of Alabama, I will be Governor.

December 1 is the day fixed by law for the inauguration of Governor. On that day I shall be in Montgomery for the purpose of taking the oath of office and my seat as Governor, and I hereby call upon good people in every part of the State to aid me in all proper and peaceable methods to uphold the law and set aside the power of traitors and usurpers in Aalabama. I appeal to my friends and supporters from all parts of the State to be in Montgomery on the 1st day of December, 1894, there and then to give me their aid and support in a lawful, peaceable manner, to vindicate their liberties. I counsel against anly unlawful demonstration, but ask the presence and co-operation of freemen in a necessary effort to enforce the law and carry out the will of the people.

Steward Haye Drowned Himself.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Nov. 19.—Eugene Haye, thirty-five years old, a steward on the steamer La Touraine, while suffering from delirium tremens, jumped through one of the port holes into the sea and was drowned on Nov. 15.

This was reported to the Deputy Health Officer at Quarantine this afternoon by the ship's surgeon, he having failed to report the fact on the ship's arrival yesterday morning.

Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Olney.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Attorney General and Mrs. Olney were the hosts at a dinner to-night. The guests were Solicitor General and Mrs. Maxwell, Associate Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Associate Justice and Mrs. Brown, Secretary of Agriculture Morton, and Mrs. Minot. The table was tastefully ornamented with La France roses.

Too Rough for the Ericsson.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 19.—The torpedo boat Ericsson made another attempt to get a speed run to-day, but failed. She left the harbor this morning at 8:30, going directly to the course at Stratford, but found the water so rough that to attempt the run would be hazardous, so she turned and came back, reaching the harbor at 3:15.

The First American Patent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The Patent Office to-day received a valuable acquisition to its museum in a fac simile copy of the first patent of an invention issued in America. It was granted by the General Court in Boston March 6, 1646. Joseph Jenkes was the patentee, and his invention a water wheel.

Postmaster General Bissell Recovered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Postmaster General Bissell was out to-day, and to-morrow, if the weather remains fine, he will resume his duties at the Post Office Department. Mr. Bissell has almost entirely recovered from his long indisposition, but is obliged to be careful when in the open air.

No News of the Steamer Corean.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 19.—There is still no news of the Allan Line steamer Corean, from Glasgow Nov. 3 and Liverpool Nov. 6, for this port, Halifax, and Philadelphia. She is now six days overdue. The general impression is that she has become disabled and is making her way under sail.

ALEXANDER'S DEATH MASS

Most Sumptuous of Funeral Ceremonies Russia Has Known.

VIVID DESCRIPTIONS OF A WITNESS

Hundreds of Royal Representatives in the Fortress Cathedral—Services in Other Capitals of Europe.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The body of the late Czar Alexander III. was placed in the tomb of his fathers, beneath the fortress Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, to-day, seventeen days after his death.

The funeral services were the most elaborate of any similar services that have ever taken place in Russia, and the last rites were performed in the presence of an assemblage of royalty and representatives of royalty such as has seldom or never congregated in similar circumstances under the roof of a sacred edifice. More than thirty members of European royal families were in attendance, and, with their suites and the representatives of sovereigns who were unable to be present in person, the monarchical representatives numbered several hundred. The ceremonies were conducted with all the pomp of which the ritual of the Greek Church is capable and with all the display that the Russian Court could command. The streets were thronged with people throughout the day, and the utmost good order prevailed. No accidents were reported, despite the constantly-surging crowd, and the troops charged with the duty of preserving order had nothing to do but to put themselves upon exhibition and endure the exactions of the cold, damp, and altogether disagreeable weather until the funeral was over.

The correspondent of the United Press, who was an eye witness, tells the story of the day as follows:

10:30 A. M.—The morning opened cold and foggy. There was no rain, but a thick mist overhung the streets, and the emblems of mourning everywhere displayed were dripping with moisture. The populace were astir before daylight, and all the lines of people converged upon the Fortress Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, where the booming of cannon announced the beginning of the funeral services. The troops which had been told off for duty at daybreak took their positions promptly, and the thoroughfares were soon lined with infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

From 8 o'clock until the hour of the funeral, there was a continuous flow of State carriages conveying the high officials who were making haste to take possession of the places in the cathedral which had been allotted to them. The heralds stood at the entrance to the cathedral, and a group of clergymen, headed by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, stood around the main door, awaiting the arrival of Emperor Nicholas II. and the imperial family. When they arrived, they were escorted by the Metropolitan and his attendants to places at the foot of the coffin, which was slightly raised at the head, with the feet toward the altar. Near the altar was a dais with a platform wide enough for the principal mourners. The whole dais was covered by a canopy.

The religious service over the body of the dead Emperor was probably the most magnificent funeral ceremony of modern times. In its external aspects it far excelled in beauty and grandeur the memorable burial service of Alexander II. The music and the performance of the liturgy were sublime.

The surroundings were subdued in color, and of a quiet character, which greatly enhanced the splendor of the whole scene. The cream of the royalty and nobility of the empire assisted, and Princes of the blood, prelates of the Orthodox Church, noblemen, representatives of foreign sovereigns and Princes, foreign diplomats, and other distinguished personages joined in the devotions and pleadings to Heaven for the repose of the soul of the dead.

Prominent among the assembled thousands were the splendidly-robed members of the Holy Synod, the Metropolitans of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, the Czar's confessor, the clergy of St. Petersburg and the vicinity, and the Court dignitaries, among whom were the ladies of honor, the ladies of the bedchamber, and ladies in waiting, all robed in deep black, which in some instances was partially relieved by white scarfs, collars or drapery. Besides these there were serried masses of officials, Ministers, Field Marshals, Generals, Admirals, Secretaries of State, and others, all in full uniform and displaying many decorations, the Czarina's suite, the members of the State Council, the members of the Senate, and all of the foreign Ambassadors, including Mr. C. R. Breckinridge, Ambassador of the United States.

The signal for the service to begin was the firing of three guns from the fortress. As the third gun was fired Emperor Nicholas II. and the imperial family appeared at the west door of the cathedral, and, preceded by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and the members of the Holy Synod, all of them magnificently robed in vestments of black and silver, passed through the body of the edifice toward the catafalque. The Metropolitan of St. Petersburg carried the great crucifix as the chief of the Holy Synod, and as the procession passed toward the catafalque sprinkled holy water upon those about him, at the same time audibly repeating a prayer.

After the Czar and the imperial family and the Holy Synod had taken their places, the Metropolitan and the clergy standing in a semicircle around the head of the coffin, the Metropolitan began the mortuary mass, which, with the exception of the elaborate music and the general splendor of the occasion, was the same as the service for the dead which is said for any other faithful member of the Orthodox Church.

At noon the air inside the church was heavy with incense, and the dim light was starred with thousands of tapers, each mourner and visitor holding one. The first taper was lighted by the Czar. As his Majesty lighted his taper and held it aloft, and from it slowly spread a stream of light. When the other tapers were lighted the scene was one of rarest beauty, the sanctuary and the body of the edifice sparkling as though jeweled with emeralds, sapphires, and opals.

All were standing, the Czar, with the imperial family and the visiting royalties, on the right side of the coffin. The Czarina, pale and fragile, and looking much affected, stood by the side of the Czar. With these were the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Coburg, King Christian of Denmark, the Prince of Wales, in the blue, orange, and gold uniform of the New Russian Dragoons; the Duke of York, the Duke of Coburg, a number of naval officers, and the Ambassadors, with their suites. On the left of the coffin were a number of clergymen, and in front a number of military and other dignitaries. Behind the altar all the available space was crowded, two persons being jammed into the space of one. A large number of Russian Generals were

HELP FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

Where Men Find a Defense from the Perils That Threaten Them.

Keen observers say that the practice of hard drinking is growing steadily less among intelligent, self-respecting men, who, while not posing as apostles of reform, see the folly of excess, and govern themselves accordingly. Yet the time when people can get along without an occasional stimulant is as distant as ever.

It may come when disease is banished from the earth; when the body, worn with work and exposure, and threatened by insidious perils, shall need no help in getting back all the old-time elasticity and vigor. It will not come before.

The season of snow and slush and icy winds is not far away It is the time when the human system is cruelly tried by changes of temperature from overheated rooms to the piercing outer air. Whatever braces the body, tones the stomach, and keeps the blood stirring naturally will do better than cure colds. It will prevent them.

In Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey are found the qualities necessary to produce this result. It has kept many a man on his feet and at his work when, without it, he would have been prostrated and helpless. Nobody familiar with the properties of Duffy's Pure Malt ever confounds it with the whiskey in common use, for it is not a beverage, but a medicine.

As such, it has a place on the housekeeper's shelf of family remedies, and the broad-minded physician orders it for the patient whose store of vitality is low. Where disease is accompanied by a waste of tissues, a stimulant is always recommended, for it gives the body a chance to build up. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey does this work perfectly.

grouped in the fortress yard, there being no room for them within the cathedral.

The harmony of the male choir, which sang without instrumental accompaniment, was perfect. Their voices were of marvelous richness and purity, and the effect throughout the solemn service was deeply impressive.

After the general mass for the dead, with its elaborate ceremony, the special service for the dead Czar was begun. The service began with a brief prayer, after which Psalm i. was sung by an unseen male choir. Then followed the singing of Psalm cxix., which was divided into three stations, with an anthem after each part. The first anthem was the "Gloria Alleluia," the second, "Have Mercy Upon My Soul," and the third, "Blessed Art Thou, O Lord! Teach Me Thy Judgments." At the end of the second station, before the anthem, was the prayer:

"God of all spirits and all flesh, who has destroyed death, trodden down Satan, and given hope in Thy Word, grant, O Lord, that the soul of Thy servant, our Emperor, rest in happy, pleasant, and peaceful places, from which grief and sighing shall flee away. Forgive, O Lord, the sins he hath committed in thought, word, and deed, for there is not a man who liveth that sinneth not. Thou only art without sin. Thy righteousness is everlasting righteousness, and Thy word is truth."

Six litanies were then sung by the Metropolitan and the choir, each one having the refrain, "Lord, teach me Thy judgments." A beautifully-rendered "Gloria in Excelsis Del" followed the litanies, which was succeeded by an intonation by the Metropolitan: "Lord, make Thy servant rest with the righteous and cause him to dwell in Thy courts. As it is written, mercifully forgive his sins, voluntary and involuntary, and all offenses, knowingly and unknowingly committed, O Thou lover of mankind."

The Miserere and Psalm 51 followed this, and then the ancient acrostic canon, a mystical composition by Theophranes, a priest of the early Church, was pronounced. After this came six hymns and an intonation: "All is vanity. Life is a shadow and a dream. Every earthborn creature disquieteth himself in vain, as it is written. When we have heaped up riches in the world we lie down in the grave, where kings and beggars sleep together. Therefore, Christ, our Lord, as the lover of mankind, give repose to the soul of Thy departed servant."

After another short prayer, eight troparions by John, the Monk of Damascus, were pronounced. One of them ran: "Where are the affections of the world? Where are the vain dreams and temporary delights? Where are the gold and silver? Where are the multitudes of attendants? All dust and ashes. The shadows have passed away. Come, then, let us address the Immortal King. O Lord, vouchsafe Your blessings to Thy departed servant, and grant him repose in Thy everlasting beatitudes."

The second of the troparions ran thus: "I have called to mind the words of the prophet, saying: I am dust and ashes again. Contemplating the grave I beheld bones divested of their flesh. Is this, said I, a King or a beggar, a rich man or a poor one, a just man or a sinner? But do Thou, O Lord, give rest to thy servant among the just." Recitations of the Beatitudes followed, while between the troparions were interspersed prayers for the departed.

After an ascription to the Trinty and the Virgin Mary, the first lesson was read, comprising Thessalonians iv., 13-18, followed by the psalm, "Blessed is the man whom theu choosest and receivest unto three." Then came the second lesson, John v., 24-31, and the prayer "God of All Spirits," was said as the Metropolitan approached the catafalque preparatory to the ceremony of taking a solemn afarewell of the dead. This was done by the chief mourners, the Metropolitan, and the archpriests, the Metropolitan meanwhile repeating the following as the mouth of the dead:

"Brethren and friends, view me here lying speechless and breathless and lament. But yesterday we conversed together. Awful hour. Death has now overtaken me. Come near all who are bound to me in affiliation, and with a last embrace pronounce a last farewell. No longer shall I sojourn among you, no longer shall I bear a part in your discourses. To a Judge I go who is no respecter of persons. Master and slave, sovereign and subject, rich and poor, are alike before Him. According to their deeds they are put to shame or rewarded. Therefore, let me entreat all of you to pray to God earnestly that I am not tormented with the wicked, according to my sins, but am received into the Light of Life."

After the repetition of the "Holy, Holy," and the Lord's Prayer, the Metropolitan repeated thrice: "May thy memory endure forever, oh, our brother, who was worthy to be blessed with remembrance." The choir sang this three times, and the Metropolitan then pronounced the words of absolution for the dead: "Christ, our Lord, who commanded the apostles to retain or remit sins, through whom I received power to do the same, pardon thee, my spiritual child, for whatever sins, voluntary or involuntary, thou mayst have committed in this life, now and forever, unto the ages of ages. Amen."

The interest of the great assemblage throughout the prolonged ritual never flagged. Perhaps the most impressive moment was when the bronze doors of Konistas were opened gradually, and the Metropolitan entered the inner shrine.

When the host was brought forward, all bowed low and crossed themselves, the choir chanting slowly and with subdued voice. After a pause, during which silent prayer was offered up, the Czar stepped forward to the coffin and kissed the lips of the dead Emperor, the other members of the imperial family and those bound by ties of blood or marriage following, the Czar standing by the side of the coffin until all the farewells were over. Then eight Generals appeared, bearing the lid of the coffin, which was fastened in its place. Eight other Generals bore away the purple pall which had covered the coffin, exposing the bare gilded surface of the casket to view. The Grand Dukes then lifted the coffin to their shoulders, and bore it to the entrance of the imperial vault, which opened in the pavement, and a moment later the mortal remains of Alexander III. were lowered into the resting place of his imperial ancestors.

At the moment the coffin was lowered a gun was fired, and the Czar stepped forward and took a handful of earth which he scattered upon the casket. As the body was lowered and placed by the side of the coffin of the mother of the dead Czar, the Metropolitan recited the last prayer for the dead, adding: "We do our last duties to an ever-remembered and glorious ruler of all the Russias, Alexander III." All the members of the imperial family then filed slowly past the vault, followed by all of the persons who had been in the cathedral, and the obsequies of Alexander III. were finished. As the coffin was lowered into the vault the Czarina, who had throughout the service been under a terrible nervous strain, fell to her knees and wept. She was supported by her son, the Czar Nicholas II., and led away sobbing convulsively.

The funeral rites, which were begun promptly at 10:30 A. M., were concluded at 1:30 P. M., when there was a sudden change of scene. The troops stationed outside the cathedral fired three rounds of musketry, and a salvo of cannon was fired from the fortress. At the first salvo of artillery the mourning flag, which had been flying at half mast from the fortress since the arrival of the Czar's body, was lowered, and in its place appeared the imperial standard flaunting at full mast. The bands at this writing—3:15 P. M.—are playing lively airs and marches, and the vast crowds which throng the streets are surging toward the Winter Palace.

Everything within and without the cathedral passed off without untoward incident. Numbers of people lingered in the cathedral, and many of the curious who had been unable to get in during the services were admitted afterward and interested themselves in the decorations or congregated around the entrance to the vault to which the body of the Czar was consigned. The large candle which remains lighted at the head of the tomb of the dead Czar's father, Alexander II. and the smaller one at the foot of his coffin will now be extinguished. These candles, which have been burning constantly since the burial of Alexander II., will now be transferred to the head and foot of the tomb of Alexander III., there to remain relighted until the next Czar is lowered into the vault, when a similar change will be made.

A guard of sacristans, in semi-military attire, but unarmed, are always on duty at the tomb, and keep the candles trimmed and lighted. They are under strict injunction never to allow one of them to go out.

The imperial family and the royal guests all returned to the Winter Palace after the funeral. The imperial insignia, which formed a conspicuous part of the public processions here and in Moscow, and which were also placed in prominent positions in the cathedral, were conveyed back to the Winter Palace after the funeral, under a strong military escort. They are now displayed at the palace, but later they will be replaced in the imperial treasury, from which they were removed for the occasion.

The tomb of the Czars will be immediately covered with a white marble block four feet high and oblong in shape. Until this work is completed the tomb wil be guarded day and night by a detachment of the Imperial Guards.

Additional details of the magnificently-impressive spectacle are as follows:

The fog which rose from the river Neva early this morning completely hid the fortress from the view of the crowds of people who had assembled on the opposite side. Through the courtesy of Gen. Count Worontzoff, the Minister of the Imperial Court, the newspaper correspondents went to the Winter Palace and from there proceeded to the cathedral.

At 8 o'clock this morning, when the correspondents entered the cathedral, it was scarcely light. At that hour the undertakers, with screens around the coffin, were preparing the body for the last rites, while other workmen were hanging fresh draperies. The light inside the church was very dim. A few massive candles near the bier gave forth flickering rays of light, but even these, together with the lights hanging before the sacred icons, made the whole interior of the edifice a scene of glittering magnificence. The pillars throughout the church were covered with silver and gold wreaths, and there were about a thousand other wreaths hung about the walls. These, with the rich draperies and the graceful canopy over the bier and dais, formed a beautiful centre, all blending with the simple and solid decoration of the cathedral. The wreaths sent by the various rulers throughout Europe were placed about the dais. That sent by President Casimir-Perier of the French Republic was in the shape of a shield, 15 feet high, and draped in the style of the French Empire. Within the shield was a large silver wreath crossed with gold. Upon it was woven a palm branch, and on the top were the French and Russian colors blended with flags upon the sides. The whole presented a most artistic effect. The most artistic wreath, however, was that of the Russian Army, which occupied a prominent place upon the dais. It was a massive silver wreath, with silver and gold flags and pennons. In the centre was a golden palm, which crossed the whole piece. The effect was beautiful. Hundreds of French artificial wreaths were piled from the catafalque to the left of the altar, reaching to a great height.

At 9 o'clock, Holy John of Cronstadt, attended by a priest, entered the Cathedral, and was engaged in prayer for some time. The attendants of the cathedral were in the meantime as busy as bees in putting up fresh candles and giving finishing touches to the draperies, wreaths, and other decorations. Prayers were constantly being said by priests upon the altar and at the head of the coffin, where the heavy-craped imperial standard hung in silken folds. The white-silk window curtains had been drawn and the windows were framed in black through which a feeble light struggled. A silver wreath on a black cushion stood in the centre of the edifice fronting the altar. It was the wreath of Queen Victoria.

The grave, five feet deep, was uncovered at 9:30 A. M., and entirely lined with flowers. At this hour the assembly began gradually to congregate, and brilliant uniforms and court costumes could be seen on all sides. The Cossacks who were assigned to the duty of escorting the imperial family, wore long, red tcherkers and coats, and picturesque cartridge pouches, with red sashes across their breasts. The Red Hussars wore white and gold mantles. Nearly every one present, even civilians, wore glittering orders, and white, gray, blue, and green uniforms, mingled with the ladies' court costumes of black, with trains. Each of the court ladies wore a silver medal upon her breast. A few gentlemen were in evening dress. The silence of the cathedral at this hour was only broken by the uneven voice of a priest offering prayer and the responses of his two assistants.

At 9:40 A. M., the candles upon the altar and around the bier were lighted, and the guard of Generals assumed their places upon the dais near the foot of the coffin. At this hour the catheural was half filled, and by 10 o'clock, within half an hour of the time fixed for the beginning of the mortuary services, the edifice was packed, over 1,000 persons standing in the closest possible space, leaving a lane from the western door.

At 10 o'clock, the large choir, which, during the service is sometimes grouped on either side of the altar, or at other times retiring behind the Ikonostas, into the sanctuary, suddenly burst into an anthem. Such glorious music, no instrumental music accompanying it, has never been heard in a Greek church. The anthem, swelling, echoing, and diminishing until it was almost silent, then, faintly at first, growing in volume, filled the grand edifice and silenced the subdued buzz of conversation which it had interrupted. A chant followed the anthem, and the buzz of conversation was resumed until the intonations of the priests at the bier again drowned it. For some time the chanting was the only sound heard, when prayers and responses again alternated, until 10:30 o'clock.

At this hour, the time announced for the beginning of the solemn mass for the dead, three guns announced the arrival of Czar Nicholas II. and the imperial family. The Metropolitan of St Petersburg and the Archimandrites of the Holy Synod received the Czar and the other principal mourners at the west door. Prior to the reception of the Emperor, the Metropolitan and the other members of the Greek hierarchy, robed in white chasubles and wearing mitres with jeweled domes, walked, with lighted candles, three times around the bier. Having performed this ceremony, they marched to the door, headed by the Grand Master of Ceremonies, Count Woronzoff-Dachkoff. The Emperor and the imperial family then walked into the church, preceded by the Metropolitan and the Holy Synod, and were conducted to their places upon the dais before the altar. The clergy who had conducted them to their places went to the altar, the choir meanwhile singing an anthem.

When the ceremony of absolution was reached, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg walked to the dais and bowed a number of times. The Emperor Nicholas stood upon the pavement, and the Metropolitan, making the sign of the triple cross and bearing that emblem, pronounced the formula of absolution, as follows: "The Lord Jesus Christ, our God, who gave Divine commandments unto His holy disciples and apostles to bind and loose the sins of the fallen, and from whom we have again received authority to do the like, forgive thee, O spiritual child, whatever thou hast done in the life that now is, voluntarily or involuntarily, now and ever, and to ages of ages. Amen."

After this ceremony the Metropolitan performed the same office with the censer, and later threw clouds of incense among the multitude. Holy John of Cronstadt then, in a voice treble in tone, trilling throughout with evidences of extreme age and waning vigor, intoned a prayer, after which the consecration of the sacrament took place. Only the Czar and the members of the imperial family partook of the sacrament. After the sacrament followed the most beautiful music conceivable. It resembled a Gregorian chant, yet it was in few respects Gregorian. It filled the edifice with almost heavenly strains and brought tears to the eyes of most of the assemblage by the intensity of its pathos.

At noon the guards around the bier were changed, and the priests were grouped around the head of the coffin, as the tapers were lighted. The scene was one of solemn magnificence seldom or never witnessed in a Christian church. At 12:20 P. M. the massive jeweled Bible was brought to the altar, and the Metropolitan proceeded with the mass, which was concluded at 12:50 P. M. After the special service and the ceremony of bidding farewell to the dead, the coffin was borne to the grave by twelve high dignitaries, the Emperor, the Prince of Wales, and the other members and kinsmen of the imperial family following.

The ceremony of casting earth upon the coffin as it was lowered into the vault was observed by the Prince of Wales and others of the imperial party, as well as by the Czar. As the Czar left the grave the guns of the fortress boomed, the infantry fired volleys of musketry, the bands played lively airs and marches, and the troops shouted: "Long health to the Emperor!"

Thousands of troops were stationed inside and around the fortress and occupied the bridges across the river and all other avenues of access to the cathedral.

Masses for the dead were celebrated in all of the large churches throughout the empire to-day. The house of Peter the Great, near the fortress, which is now a sanctuary, was crowded with devout sightseers throughout the day. The house has two rooms—one a chapel filled with sacred icons. The people buy candles in the other, or outer room, and place them lighted in the candelabra of the chapel. After staying there a moment to pray and kiss the sacred icon of the Virgin, they retire and make room for others, when a similar scene occurs.

The Kazan Cathedral, near the place where the Czar Alexander II. was assassinated, was filled with people to-day, and the other sacred places throughout the city were thronged.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Emperor, in a Russian uniform, accompanied by the Kaiserin and Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, attended a requiem service in memory of the late Czar Alexander III. in the chapel of the Russian Embassy this morning. All of the imperial Ministers and Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were present. At the conclusion of the services the Alexander Guards marched in review past the Kaiser in Unter den Linden.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, D. D., officiated at a requiem service in Westminster Abbey to-day in memory of the late Czar of Russia. The music consisted of a choral rendition of funeral anthems.

A similar service was held in the Sandringham Church, at which the Duchess of York and the daughters of the Prince of Wales were present.

A similar service was held in the private chapel at Windsor Castle. The Queen, Princess Louise, (Duchess of Fife,) Prince Christian, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the members of her Majesty's household were present.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—President Casimir-Perier, the leading officials of the Government, including the Ministers, the foreign diplomats, and many other distinguished persons, attended a special requiem service in the Russian Church in the Rue Daru to-day.

A salvo of 101 guns was fired in honor of the memory of the late Czar.

At the meeting of the Council General of the Seine to-day, M. Crolle proposed that the Council follow the example of the Chambers, and adjourn as a mark of respect for the memory of Alexander III. The Socialist members objected to thus honoring a monarch. A violent debate ensued, and it was finally decided not to adjourn.

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CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).
"High Grade Champagne of uniform quality."

BOSTON MUSEUM CHANGES HANDS

Charles Frohman, Rich, and Harris to Take Possession of the Old Theatre Next Season.

The Boston Museum will next season pass under the control of Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris, who already have control of the Columbia Theatre in Boston, while Rich & Harris are proprietors of the Hollis Street. The deal was made with R. M. Field, now manager of the Boston Museum, yesterday, and under the terms of the contract Mr. Frohman is to have full charge of the stage, and all the productions to be made in the house, after the close of the present season. According to the arrangements, Frohman, Rich, and Harris will have a three-quarters interest in the Museum, and R. M. Field will hold a one-quarter interest. This, of course, gives Frohman, Rich, and Harris absolute control of the policy of the house, and Mr. Field will become a silent partner, drawing his dividends, but with no voice in the management of the house except what may be allowed him through the courtesy of his partners.

The Boston Museum is the oldest established of the first-class theatres of Boston. Thirty years ago, when Keach was its manager, it held the same position in Boston that Wallack's did in New-York. It maintained a stock company which was a fair rival of Wallack's, including in its list of names William Warren, L. R. Shewell, Annie Clarke, then in her prime; George Ketcham, William J. Le Moyne, Mrs. Vincent, Kate Devin, John Wilson, and a host of others whose record is a part of American theatrical history. R. M. Field succeeded Mr. Keach as manager about twenty-five years ago, and continued the old stock company. It was at that time the only company of its kind in Boston, and the Museum had an exclusive patronage which never deserted it. Soon after Mr. Field assumed control, however, Cheney & Follett built Selwyn's Theatre, afterward the Globe, and organized a rival stock company, with Stuart Robson as the leading comedian and Kitty Blanchard, now Mrs. McKee Rankin, as the soubrette. Selwyn's cut into the patronage of the Museum extensively, but it held its own fairly well until the death of Warren and Mrs. Vincent took from it its leading attractions. Mr. Field had not the liberal ideas of Mr. Keach, and he failed to recruit his company with the best available talent. The Hollis Street Theatre was built, and with the best combination attractions drew still more from the Museum's clientage. Finally, about three years ago, Mr. Field gave up the stock system altogether, and since then the house has been devoted to combinations. This season Mr. Field has returned to what he calls the stock system, but he has only a few actors engaged for the season, and fills his casts with special engagements for each production.

Frohman, Rich, and Harris, of course, will make the Museum a genuine combination house again. It is probable that all Mr. Frohman's companies, including the Empire Stock Company, will play their Boston engagements hereafter at the Museum.

TESTING RAPID-FIRE GUNS AT NEWPORT

Experiments Made Before the Naval Small Arms Board Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 19.—The Naval Small Arms Board reconvened at the torpedo station this forenoon. After listening to George Luger of Berlin, who explained his piece by the assistance of Emil B. Zathrum of Boston, acting as interpreter, the board repaired to the range at the station, the Rose Island range being too exposed for further use this Winter. Here the inventor and then a member of the board fired twenty shots each for general action.

Next the durability test of 500 rounds was begun, and 300 were fired when adjournment for dinner was taken. The firing had been so rapid as to heat the barrel considerably, and the wood jacketing smoked, but the action of the piece did not appear to be impaired. The heating is only a natural condition with high-power charges and such rapidity of continuous fire as these tests call for.

This afternoon the test of the Luger rifle was resumed and 200 pounds of ammunition fired in the endurance test. Then Mr. Luger gave a magnificent exhibition of an expert's work with the piece. He fired 30 shots, every one of which was a hit, in 41¾ seconds, while in 2 minutes he fired 56 shots, 54 of which were hits. A seaman gunner next took the gun, and in 1.22 minutes fired 20 shots. He next, in a test against time, in 2 minutes fired 31 shots, with 10 seconds to spare, when two irregular cartridges caused a halt. The piece was finally put through the defective-ammunition and excessive-charge tests. The board then went into executive session to compare notes on the day's work and make a critical examination of the piece, after having fired about 700 rounds during the day's work.

To-morrow the Durst gun, an invention of a Californian, will be put on trial, but, as is requires a semi-rimless cartridge, which has to be manufactured purposely for the piece, and the lot just supplied being slightly defective, it is not expected that the test will be carried far. The Luger also requires a special cartridge, and the exhibitors have brought on a supply. There was one other piece, the Briggs-Kneeland, entered for the contest, but it will not, in all likelihood, be ready before the board is ready to adjourn. In it the bolt action is thrown out, which is quite a novelty as compared with all the other pieces.

Oregon Farmers Who Mean Business.

From The Portland Oregonian.

A number of Umatilla County farmers, believing in the necessity of irrigation if the best results are to be secured in their vocation, have determined to utilize the waters of the Umatilla River for that purpose. To this end a ditch has been projected, the digging of which, it is said, will give employment to nearly every farmer in the country through the Winter. There is an element of self-help in this project that appeals to common sense and promises success. Irrigation conventions are well enough as a medium of expressing the belief of the people in the efficiency of this means of making agriculture possible and profitable in arid districts, but they are of little practical value, since their effort is wasted in the attempt to persuade Congress to "turn the water on." Farmers who take hold of the irrigation question—having first formulated a plan which will meet the requirements of their case—with pick and shovel, without being frightened at the prospect of a Winter's work in the ditch, will realize in due time the benefits of water for their thirsty fields, while those who petition Congress for aid in delivering their lands from drought will accomplish nothing.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Sitting Room Notes.

SOMETHING NEW.

Stained green furniture has made many friends of late. Our ODD tables, stained a delicate, transparent, woody green, are charming little pieces. They will add a bit of variety to the sitting room colors.

SOMETHING OLD.

Plant stands are in season again; and here they are, for plant or vase. The oak and dark woods, ornamented with turning or skillful touches of carving. Any height. Prices to suit.

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This famous water (by elaborate retubing) is now restored to all its former authentic strength and high medicinal virtues.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

VERY MIXED RELATIONSHIP IN A FAMILY.

Queer Complications from a Man's Marriages of Mother and Daughter.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 19.—Through the death of Mrs. Arthur Adams the people of Patchogue have been set to figuring out the relationship of the members of her family to each other. Mr. Adams married a widow with one child, a daughter. The widow died, leaving three children by Adams, who were half brothers to the brothers to the widow's daughter.

Then Adams married the daughter of his first wife, and she consequently became a mother to her half brothers. When a child was born of the second marriage it became a grandchild to its own father, because its widow's daughter

In other words, the child from the second marriage has a grandfather by marriage and a real father in the same person.

The children by Adams's first wife are uncles to the child of the second marriage. The boys are also brothers to their niece.

TOWN LIBRARIES IN CONNECTICUT

The State Aids in Their Establishment and Gives Books.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Post.

Secretary Hines of the State Board of Education and Chairman of the Public Library Committee has issued a circular concerning the establishment of libraries. The committee desires to bring to all towns the knowledge of the State grant for the establishment of public libraries. Two hundred dollars' worth of books will be given to any town that votes a like sum for the establishment of a public library. Or, if a smaller sum be voted by the town, the State will give an equal amount in books. The sum furnished by the town can be used in providing for the care, custody, and distribution of the books, as well as for the purchase of books.

The vote of the town must provide not only for the opening and establishment of a library, but also for its future maintenance. This can be done by a by-law which practically pledges the town to continue the library. The members of the committee will be glad to correspond with any who are interested, and will visit any town where action under the law is possible. The following towns have organized libraries or have voted to organize: Seymour, Wethersfield, Suffield, Plainville, Newington, Scotland, Durham, Putnam, Haddam, and Union.

Fair and beautiful—the woman who keeps at a distance the complexion beautifiers, paints and powders, which soon ruin the face. A healthy glow to the skin, a face without wrinkles, and sparkling eyes, will be yours if you keep the system and the special internal organs in good condition. The young girl, or woman, often grows pale, wrinkled and thin, eats little, everything wearies her, she complains of herself as aching and sore and as sleeping poorly. Often she is troubled with backache, or a tender spine, with a bearing-down weight in the abdomen, or at periods she may be irregular, or suffer extreme pain from functional derangements.

Dr. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., in his long and active experience, met many cases of this kind, for which he used a prescription which was found to cure such difficulties permanently in *ninety-eight per cent.* of all cases. Having proven so successful, Dr. Pierce put his "Favorite Prescription" on the market, and it is to-day sold more largely than any other medicine for the ills of woman.

For all functional derangements, displacements, ulceration, inflammation, and the catarrhal drain from the lining membranes of the special internal organs of women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription reaches the origin of the trouble, and corrects it.

Mrs. Crim.

Mrs. Mary Crim, of *Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ill.*, writes: "A few years ago I took cold, which resulted in a female trouble, and affected my whole system. About a year ago, I took chills, had one or two a month; they were very weakening. Had pains in my sides, more frequently in left side; gradually grew worse until, finally, I had to take to bed. I had a bad cough and couldn't rest. I commenced taking your medicine, took it about four months, taking seven bottles of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription and five of his "Golden Medical Discovery." My weight has increased, and I feel better and stouter than I have for years."

TO SAVE BROOKLYN'S BOULEVARD

Good Government Club A to Begin a Court Fight Against the Nassau Railroad Company.

A meeting of Good Government Club A of Brooklyn was held last evening at 189 Seventh Avenue, in that city. M. E. Moore, the President of the club, presided.

The Committee on Boulevards reported that it had perfected arrangements to bring an action at law for the purpose of enjoining the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from laying tracks across Ocean Boulevard at grade, and also to prevent Park Commissioner Squier from granting permission to the company to lay tracks across the parks and boulevards.

Stephen M. Hoye and M. E. Moore both spoke of the necessity for taking immediate action in the matter, that the authorities may know the club intends to keep a watchful eye on the government of the city.

Mr. Hoye was then empowered to proceed in obtaining the desired injunction, because it has been openly declared by P. H. Flynn, President of the railroad company, that he will never tunnel the Boulevard if he once obtains permission to lay and use tracks across even for temporary purposes.

The club resolved that it would defray all of the necessary expenses and costs incidental to the action at law, which will be brought in the name of James Shea as plaintiff, with James Johnson and Henry J. Straukamp as bondsman.

The club is rapidly acquiring new members, and now, although it is but a few weeks since its organization, it has a membership of seventy-five earnest men, who are willing to devote their time and money for the purpose of helping to obtain for Brooklyn a government that is as near an ideal one as possible. There is a long list of applicants who are awaiting election to membership in the club.

The officers and members of the Board of Directors are: M. E. Moore, Stephen M. Hoye, Henry J. Straukamp, E. J. Wright, Cyrus V. Kean, W. A. McLaughlin, James Johnson, Charles F. Holm, William Liddel, James Shea, Louis Trueg, F. D. Colcord, I. Meyer, F. O. Ernesty, C. E. Knapp, P. Murphy, and A. L. J. Smith.

The club will hold regular meetings every Monday evening at 189 Seventh Avenue, where all persons who have an interest in good government will be welcomed.

BOYS ARRESTED FOR PLAYING MARBLES

Franklin Schumway Did Not Want Them to be Happy on Sunday.

Franklin Schumway, a dealer in toys and notions, lives at 263 West Fortieth Street. He is a devout Christian, and the sight of small boys who work six days in the week and play marbles on the seventh day drives him into a frenzy. He says that boys ought to be at Sunday school and leave all sinful games like marbles and tops for other days. Five boys, the eldest of whom was fifteen years and the youngest ten, were playing marbles in West Fortieth Street Sunday. They were Eddie Fern, fifteen years old, of 229 West Fortieth Street; Willie Donovan, eleven years old, of 221 West Fortieth Street; Johnnie Byrnes, fourteen years old, of 229 West Fortieth Street; Freddie Barnes, twelve years old, of 225 West Fortieth Street, and Crawford Pyne, ten years old, of 263 West Fortieth Street.

They were all well dressed and were behaving in an orderly manner. Mr. Schumway told them that they must not play marbles. His words did not make much impression.

Then Mr. Schumway went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and insisted that the boys be arrested. Policeman Quinn, who has lads of his own and is consequently considerably in sympathy with marble players, was sent around to arrest them.

The youngsters were taken to the station house and thence to the rooms of the Gerry society.

In court yesterday morning they presented a fine appearance. They were all bright and intelligent, and most of them gave Mr. Schumway their opinion of him when he appeared to press the complaint.

"Why did you have us arrested?" asked young Fern.

"Because you were on the road to Sing Sing," said Mr. Schumway.

"But," said Fern, "I have to work all the week to get money for my mother. The only time I have to play is on Sunday."

"You haven't any business to play," said Mr. Schumway. "You are on the road to perdition."

When the lads were brought before Justice Hogan, who has boys of his own and is still something of a boy himself, they were at once discharged. "The lads have got to play some time, you know," he said.

CRANE AT THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB

The Comedian Entertained by the Young Women of the Stage.

The members of the Twelfth Night Club, for the second time since its formation, honored Comedian William H. Crane yesterday by giving him a reception. For an hour he sat, surrounded by a bevy of the prettiest girls known to the stage, in the club's rooms, in West Twenty-eighth Street, and he did not have to worry about being cut out by any other individual, for he was the only man admitted.

The rooms were very prettily decorated for the occasion, the prevailing color being yellow. Big bunches of yellow chrysanthemums were on the tables and scattered about. The hostesses were Miss Vida Croley Lyndney, Miss Adeala Measor Buckstone, and Miss Lizzie Hudson Collier. Among those present were Mrs. Byron Heron Miller, Miss Clara Fisher Harcourt, Miss Sydney Armstrong, and Miss Mary Sanders Winter

Mr. Crane thanked the young ladies for the honor done him, and said that their rooms were very pretty, and that they were, too. The reception was in appreciation of the comedian's appearance at the club's banquet a few weeks ago, and, referring to it, Mr. Crane said he wanted the members to know, to feel, and to believe that they could call upon him at any time and he would be only too happy to aid their club.

Miss Mabel Stephenson recited, Miss Riel sang, and several other members aided in the entertainment. The young ladies said they had a lovely time, and as for Crane, he was one of the happiest men on earth last night.

Partners as Assistants.

From Hardware.

A wise merchant wants just as few partners as he can possibly get along with. If he has genius for his trade he can invent for the others to carry out, but oftentimes the carrying out can be done much better by a clerk than by a partner. The chances are the partner had a scheme of his own for doing the same thing; he has been compelled to drop his method and substitute this, and in his heart he will not be very sorry if this plan shall prove a failure. This is no uncommon feeling in business; the amount of friction constantly generated in business partnerships is not understood by any one who has not had experience of it. But when the merchant turns to a clerk and says: "I want this done so and so," he knows that the clerk will have an interest in doing it well and in being successful, lest failure be laid on him.

Agrees with Waite for Once.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Gov. Waite thinks "his defeat is a disaster from which the Populist Party can never recover." Now we begin to hope Waite has struck something right.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

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Quaint Shapes, Unusual Coverings, | English Easy Chairs, Colonial Chimney Settles, London Cosey Corners.

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THEATRICAL MANAGER HELD FOR LARCENY

Josiah F. Sease Charged with Having Willfully Wrecked a Road Company.

Josiah F. Sease of 320 East Twenty-ninth Street was committed by Police Justice Meade, in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of grand larceny.

The complainant was Joseph Livingston of 98 Division Street, the heavy villain in Louis Hartman's military drama "Foiled."

The company started early in the season under the management of Lazzar & Livingston. After playing a short and unsuccessful season, it became stranded at South Amboy, N. J., and its properties and actors' effects were seized for hotel expenses.

The troupe returned to New-York. Two days afterward Hartman advertised for a manager, and Sease responded and assumed control. He is said to have represented that he had unlimited financial ability, and showed Hartman $1,000 as proof.

The company went on the road again. Advence Agent Robert Jackson billed the company through the river towns between New-York and Troy.

The troupe was to appear in Lansingburg, Nov. 12. The box office had sold $47 worth of advance tickets. That afternoon, Hartman alleges, Sease telegraphed that the troupe had disbanded and would not appear. Agent Jackson was compelled to concoct a story off-hand to satisfy the people, and narrowly escaped being mobbed. The money was refunded.

The members of the company met in New-York and took an inventory. It was discovered that Sease had left the company when it was playing at Rondout, Nov. 9. He had borrowed from the various members on the plea that he was short for hotel expenses. From Hartman he had received a gold watch and chain, and from Livingston a bag containing a diamond pin, ring, and gold watch that had been hypothecated for a hotel bill at the Everett House, in South Amboy. Sease had, it was alleged, taken the bag as a kindness to Livingston, but neglected to make any return.

It was decided that Sease had willfully wrecked this company by neglect, that he had purloined personal property from individual members, and Livingston volunteered to swear out a warrant.

The case was put in the hands of Detectives Darling and Armstrong, and yesterday Sease was traced to his home and arrested. Sease intimated that he could explain his position at the proper time.

THE MONTEREY BEHAVED ADMIRABLY

**She Crossed the Bar at Astoria in a Rough Sea Without Material

DID HOLMES KILL PITZEL

The Theory of Murder Gaining Ground Steadily.

INSURANCE SWINDLERS INDICTED

Mrs. Pitzel's Story of Her Relations with Holmes in the Great Conspiracy--Lawyer Howe Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—The Grand Jury this afternoon returned true bills of indictment against Herman Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, who is under arrest at Boston; Jeptha D. Howe, the St. Louis lawyer, and Mrs. Carrie A. Pitzel, alias Cook, for fraudulently obtaining $10,000 insurance from the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of this city upon the death of B. F. Pitzel. Immediately following the finding of the indictments, which charge "conspiracy to cheat and defraud," the life insurance association received word of the arrest in St. Louis of Howe and of the capture in Burlington, Vt., of the woman who is the widow of the victim, and who to-day confessed to the conspiracy. Steps have already been taken to extradite the accused. While the indictments do not charge murder, the authorities believe it will be shown at the trial that Pitzel was done away with by the accused, either intentionally or otherwise.

The Grand Jury found the indictments upon the strength of the evidence presented by President Fouse of the Insurance Association and Coroner Ashbridge. Prior to the finding of the indictments Coroner Ashbridge stated to a reporter that he was positive that the body discovered on Sept. 4 at 1316 Callowhill Street, in this city, and upon which an inquest was held on the following day as that of B. F. Perry, was none other than that of Pitzel. "The remains were in such an advanced state of decomposition," the Coroner continued, "that Dr. Mattern, who made the post-mortem examination, was unable to establish any fact further than that the lungs were terribly congested. Consequently, the Coroner's jury had no other recourse than to find that Benjamin F. Perry, aged forty years, came to his death from congestion of the lungs, caused by inhaling flames or a poisonous drug, and the body was interred in the Potter's Field."

The Coroner then told of Mrs. Pitzel of 6,343 Michigan Avenue, St. Louis, stating in a letter to him that the body was that of her husband, Benjamin F. Pitzen, and not Perry, and of a request that it be shipped to St. Louis. This Coroner Ashbridge refused to do without formal identification being made. "After some correspondence," the Coroner went on to say, "Lawyer Howe and E. Alice Pitzel, a sister of the dead man, arrived from St. Louis and had the remains exhumed. The body was identified by them as that of Pitzel, and on Sept. 24 the inquest was reopened, the verdict being the same as the previous one, with the exception that the record was made to read: 'Benjamin F. Pitzel, thirty-seven years old, No. 6,343 Michigan Avenue, St. Louis.' After the identification, the man and woman left the city without taking the body, the insurance being paid to the widow."

The Fidelity Association, becoming suspicious of the affair, the investigation, arrests, and indictments were the outcome. Coroner Ashbridge thinks that Holmes confessed to the conspiracy in Boston, for the purpose of warding off the greater crime of murder. Vice President McKnight of the Fidelity Assurance Company stated to-day: "It was a conspiracy and possibly an accidental murder. I do not say that it was a murder; I merely admit the possibility of it having been such."

One theory is that Pitzel was induced to submit to chloroform in order that he might painlessly be marked with burns which could be shown a physician. After the physician had gone a dead body, similarly marked, could be put in bed, and the physician could be deceived into the notion that his patient had died. Now, if Pitzel had taken an overdose of chloroform, which killed him, would not the conspiracy still be a provable fact, supported, as the evidence is, by the confessions of the widow and of Mudgett? People belive if Pitzel's body be re-examined a fracture of the skull will be discovered.

Vice President McKnight of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association announced this afternoon that Mrs. Pitzel, alias Cook, had been arrested to-day in Burlington, Vt., and that she had confessed to the conspiracy. Mr. McKnight further stated that Lawyer Howe was arrested to-day in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Jeptha D. Howe of the law firm of McDonald & Howe was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with being a fugitive from justice. He is wanted in Philadelphia on a charge of fraud preferred by the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company. It appears that Howe had B. F. Pitzel of this city insured in the Fidelity Company for $10,000. A few months ago Pitzel went to Philadelphia, and later it was reported that he had been killed in an explosion. The insurance people claim that the body bore evidence of having been saturated with some inflammable fluid, and believe it was not the corpse of Pitzel.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Mrs. Carrie Pitzel, wife of the man whose life was insured for $10,000, was found in Burlington, Vt., and came to this city to-day with a Pinkerton detective and Inspector Whitman. She is held on the charge of conspiracy after the fact. When she arrived at Police Headquarters she realized for the first time that she was under suspicion, her trip to Boston having ostensibly been made for the purpose of meeting Holmes. She fainted dead away, but later recovered her composure and told the officers what she knew of the case.

To the best of her knowledge, she believes that her husband is alive, but of this she is not certain. Neither does she know the whereabouts of the children, other than the two who are with her. All she knows is that Holmes has repeatedly told her that she would meet Mr. Pitzel and the children in different places, only to be disappointed when she went there. She has not seen her daughter Alice since the day, Sept. 22 or 23, that she left her home in St. Louis to go to Philadelphia with Holmes to identify the remains supposed to be those of her husband.

It is these suspicious things that make the police tend to the theory that Holmes has done away with Pitzel, and that he has been deceiving his wife in the matter all along.

Mrs. Pitzel claims that she received one by Chief Inspector Watts, Deputy Superintendent Hanscom, and Superintendent Cornish of the Pinkerton agency. They feel positive that she first knew of the swindle after her husband was supposed to be dead. In her story, she claims not to have seen her husband since he left her in July last. They were then in St. Louis. Her husband informed her that he was going to Chicago on business, and later on she claims to have received word from him in Philadelphia, stating that he had assumed the name of Perry, as the result of some difficulties he had gotten into in the South.

Mrs. Petzel claims that she received one or two letters from her husband in Philadelphia, and that she also wrote to him two or three times, addressing the letters to him under the name of Perry, at 1,316 Callowhill Street. She claims that about a week after the death of the man in Philadelphia, who was supposed to be Pitzel, she read in a St. Louis paper of the death of a man named Perry. She believed that the man might be her husband, and consulted a friend in regard to the matter. It was deemed best to let the matter drop for two or three days, and, during that period, she alleges that she received a call from Holmes at her home in St. Louis. She called his attention to the death of A. B. F. Perry in Philadelphia.

She claims that Holmes told her not to worry, as her husband was not dead and everything would turn out all right. After that she did not see Holmes for two or three days. She saw him after that more frequently, and he then told her how matters stood. He told her what had been done in regard to the body, and told her that a bogus one had been substituted for one believed to be that of her husband. She was told that the purpose was to get the insurance money. She was asked to assist Holmes in the deception, but she alleges that she strenuously refused to have anything to do with it, until Holmes finally overcame her and she consented to allow the swindle to be consummated. She left the matter entirely in his hands. Holmes introduced to her a man who would act as a representative for her, and who should collect the insurance money.

At the same time it was decided that Alice, the second oldest child, should proceed to Philadelphia for the purpose of identifying the remains as those of her father. The child went on with Holmes, and it was first the intention of the company that Mrs. Pitzel should go also, but she was ill at the time, and it was deemed by the agent of the company sufficient to have the child and Holmes go to the Quaker City. Holmes afterward advised her to go to the home of her parents in Illinois, as she was ill, and it would be better that she should be away from her children for a while. She claims that she remained there until she received word from Holmes to proceed to Chicago. She went there, and afterward was asked to proceed to Detroit. At the former city she met Holmes, and when she inquired for her husband, she was told that she would be able to see him at Detroit, and Holmes told her that he was safe in the land of the living. She went subsequently to Toronto, Ogdensburg, and Burlington, Vt. At Detroit, Toronto, and Ogdensburg, she went under the name of Adams, and at Burlington she represented that her name was Cook.

Mrs. Pitzel told the officers that she had not seen her daughter Alice since the latter went to Philadelphia, and she had not seen her other two children, Nellie and Howard, since she went to the home of her parents, in Illinois. She had been given to understand all the time by Holmes that he had taken safe care of them, and that they are now in Covington, Ky., in charge of a widow lady.

To-day Holmes stated that he did not see Pitzel after he turned the check for the body over to him in Philadelphia until he saw him in Cincinnati, in the latter part of September. At that time Holmes claims that he brought the three children, Alice, Nellie, and Howard, to Cincinnati, and that his intention was then to hire a house and to bring the entire family together for the Winter. It was not his intention that Pitzel should see the children at that time, but while in that city he claims that the father became intoxicated, and did see his children by accident. The children recognized him, and it was therefore deemed by Holmes hardly advisable to stay in Cincinnati. Accordingly, he had Pitzel go to Detroit, and later on he, Holmes, went along with the children. The party, he claims, arrived in Detroit about Oct. 12.

In Detroit, Holmes claims that he received word from Chicago that the police were looking for him. He supposed that it was for the Fort Worth affair, and he made arrangements to get out of town as fast as he could. He was also suspicious that they might be looking for Pitzel, so he claims that he hired a carriage at a livery stable and put Pitzel, alive, into a trunk in the rear of the wagon. He claims that he drove out to a suburb of Detroit a distance of about two miles, and then took Pitzel out of the trunk. He says that he returned then to Detroit, and that later in the day he hired a buggy and drove the three children also to the place where their father was.

He says that was the last he saw of Pitzel or the children. He says he has reasons for believing, however, that they are in New-York.

Holmes told the police what division was made of the $10,000 that was secured from the insurance company by Mrs. Pitzel's representative. He claims that he got $7,100, out of which he had to pay Pitzel about $1,800 or $2,000. Out of the remainder Mrs. Pitzel's representative got $2,500 and Mrs. Pitzel herself received only about $500. He refused to say anything more in regard to the dead body, sticking to his original story that he secured it from a medical friend in New-York, whose name he refuses to divulge, as he claims that the man had no criminal intent.

Both Holmes and Pitzel are said to be wanted at Fort Worth, Texas, for the alleged larceny of a couple of carloads of horses. At Fort Worth Pitzel was known by the name of Benjamin F. Lyman.

Another interesting point in the case is the fact that Mrs. Pitzel claims that she has given him letters to send to her relatives, in Illinois, and also to her children, but these were never sent by Holmes, as they were found in his possession when searched at headquarters. It has also been learned that Pitzel and Holmes had a cipher code by which they used to telegraph to each other.

The police intimate that perhaps Holmes and Pitzel were involved in business troubles to such a degree that Pitzel was murdered by Holmes so as to get a dangerous rival out of the way. Inspector Crawford arrived this afternoon from Philadelphia, and returned to-night at 7:30, having in his custody Holmes, Mrs. Pitzel, and her two children. He was accompanied also by an agent of the insurance company.

HOLMES'S CAREER IN CHICAGO.

He and Pitzel Swindled Many Firms of House Furnishers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The police, fire insurance men and those who deal in store, hotel, and house furnishings and in material for construction of houses, would like to see again in this city H. H. Holmes, who is a prisoner in Boston on the charge of conspiring to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association out of $10,000, for which amount he had insured the life of B. F. Pitzel. Holmes and a woman named Lucy Belknap, who lived at his house as his mother-in-law; another woman who went by the name of Williams, and Pitzel, swindled numerous supply firms and furniture houses out of several thousand dollars by means of getting houses built in the name of Mrs. Belknap, who was represented as a rich widow. When a house was finished and furnished on credit, it would burn, and the victime would have nothing to show for their confidence. Of course, the house would be well insured, and the policies were paid.

Before the fair opened Holmes and his confederates swindled numerous merchants and hotel furnishers out of several thousand dollars' worth of goods by a hotel scheme. One of the large victims, the Tobey Furniture Company, discovered a portion of their property in a bricked-up room of the hotel, after Holmes had left. He had a drug store in Englewood for a time and defrauded all who were deceived by his smooth ways. He and his associates have been working their swindling game in this city since 1886 and left Chicago only a few months ago.

FREE WOOL, CHEAP CARPETS, EASY TERMS. COWPERTHWAIT'S NEW STORE, West 14th St., Near 6th Av.

Genuine Pond's Extract

cures CUTS, BURNS, CATARRH, SORE THROAT and ALL PAIN.

A good thing is always imitated; poor ones never. There are many worthless imitations of POND'S EXTRACT. If you want to be CURED

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

TO PUT DOWN MACHINE POLITICS

Brooklyn Democrats to Meet To-night to Form a New Club--James D. Bell May Explain Defeat.

There will be a large gathering of Democrats who are opposed to machine rule in the banquet hall of the Clarendon Hotel, Washington Street, Brooklyn, to-night, when it is expected that a new Democratic club will be organized.

Among those who are taking an active part in the new organization are Assistant District Attorney Patrick E. Callahan, Luke D. Stapleton, James A. Murtha, Jr., James Holmes, and Frank C. Marrin. They have been at work on this new idea since the election, and have invited to confer with them to-night, among others:

William C. Beecher, Eliphalet Terry, William Pitt Ferguson, John Higgins, J. J. Riston, M. T. Bride, Michael Ryan, Walter Ramp, C. Augustus Haviland, James O. Cleaveland, George Malcolm, Joseph Guiden, John C. L. Daly, William Hughes, John J. Fagan, Daniel McGonigle, Thomas Harden, Benjamin Kalisch, William Wuest, Thomas F. Magner, George W. Delapp, Edward A. Langan.

James D. Bell, Daniel Cleary, A. L. Sessions, E. J. Dorley, Dr. Mangan, Dr. Wuest, Joseph J. Hollwell, E. M. Bassett, Walter L. Durack, John R. Kuhn, Jesse Van Bruht, John Foley, John Farland, Robert Stewart, James Graham, A. J. Bergen, John Maguire, James Sinnott, Frederick Rummel, Frank Mann, George White, Edward M. Grout, F. W. Jobelman.

James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, will take part in the deliberations, and as he is a candidate for re-election, he hopes the delegates to the General Committee who attend to-night's meeting will favor his selection.

The idea of the new club, as laid down by one of its projectors, is to rebuke all uncleanliness in Democratic politics in the city, to send good and competent men to the General Committee, and to insist on the nomination of men for public office who have character and ability to perform the duties of the offices they aspire to fill. It will endeavor to strike a line between the machine General Committee and the reform party.

It is expected that Mr. Bell will deliver a long address, showing that the defeat of the Democratic Party in Kings County was due to the unfit nominations made at the City and County Conventions.

Alderman John J. McGarry has also been invited to attend, and he says he will do so, and will endeavor to harmonize things as much as possible.

POLITICIANS CALL ON THE MAYOR

All Declare, However, that Their Visit Had No Political Significance.

Several politicians met in the Mayor's office late yesterday afternoon. They all denied that their presence had any political significance.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan came first and had a talk with the Mayor, and then Police Justices Burke and McMahon called, followed by Corporation Counsel Clark. Some one started a story that the Lieutenant Governor was to assume the leadership of Tammany Hall. Mr. Sheehan denied that he has any such intention. He is coming to this city, he said, to practice law and not to take part in things political.

HAD A MESSAGE FROM A SINKING CREW

A Bottle Brings the News of Disaster to the Charles A. Eddy.

BAYFIELD, Ontario, Nov. 19.—On the beach near here to-day was found a glass bottle containing a paper on which was written:

The heavens bless you, my dear wife. We are on a rock at Cheboygan Reef, and sinking with all hands. Water five feet in the hold. God take care of you and daughters. Yours, A. A. CARTIERE.

The vessel's name is the Charles A. Eddy. The paper on which the note was written also contained a list of purchased groceries, dated at Buffalo, Oct. 9.

To Attend Dr. McCosh's Funeral.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Executive Committee of the Princeton Club of Newark met this morning and adopted suitable resolutions on the death of the Rev. Dr. James McCosh, ex-President of Princeton College.

Thomas N. McCarter, Sr., the Rev. Dr. D. R. Frazer, Frederick Evans, Chandler W. Riker, John O. H. Pitney, J. Parker Dodd, and Philip N. Jackson, together with a committee of twenty members of the club, will attend the funeral services to-morrow.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—A special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the funeral of Dr. McCosh, has been arranged to leave New-York to-morrow at 11 A. M., Jersey City at 11:15, and Newark at 11:30, reaching Princeton at 12:40. Returning, it eaves Princeton at 4:10 P. M. for Jersey City and New-York, stopping only at Newark.

The Light on Sands Point.

The Maritime Association has been requested by the shipping interests here to recommend to the Government that the lighthouse at Sands Point, L. I., be continued. A committee appointed by the Maritime Exchange is at work on the matter.

NO RACING FOR THE CRUISERS

THE NAVY NOT FAVORABLE TO ADMIRAL MEADE'S SCHEME.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo Says that the Department Under No Circumstances Would Consent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Admiral Meade's proposed race of the Columbia with the Majestic or any other liner is not likely to take place immediately. Assistant Secretary McAdoo is not in favor of acting on the Admiral's suggestion at present, nor does he intimate that the race may be arranged by and by. The Admiral's mention of a race set a great many officers to gossiping, and if the slightest approval had been given to the novel recommendation of the Admiral there is no doubt that the service, as well as the general public, would have found it quite as exciting a subject for speculation and investment as a horse race or a yacht race. The impropriety of demonstrating the relative swiftness and endurance of the liners and the ships of the navy is admitted by naval officers, who would have been glad to have a test made. But, as has appeared in many interviews on the subject, it has been known that the best of the cruisers in the navy is not a match for the fastest merchant steamers. For the purpose of overhauling the average steamer in the merchant service our cruisers are adequate in speed and endurance. If there should be need of swifter ships, the Paris and New-York would be the equals of almost everything else, excepting the Lucania and the Campania. It may be found later on that we shall have steamers capable of overhauling those ships, and with the reserve batteries provided by the Navy Department the new American steamers would match anything else in the way of fast cruisers.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo, when asked to-day what he had to say about the contest suggested by Admiral Meade, talked in this way:

"The department knows nothing whatever as to any proposed race between one of our cruisers and some ship of the fast liners leaving New-York, and it is certain that under no circumstances would the department enter into any such arrangement. The position taken that we have a sufficient number of such unprotected vessels as our cruisers, pure and simple, which depend largely on their speed, is one believed in by many naval officers, but the discussion at this time of such a question is entirely academic, as it is not proposed for the present to build more cruisers of a commerce-destroying type.

"The whole world contains few Lucanias or Columbias, and there are few vessels that could run a mile from either. In saying that it is not deemed necessary at this time to add to this class of ships, it must be distinctly understood that no discredit is cast upon vessels in our navy of this character, as against similar ones in other navies. Indeed, there is no doubt entertained but that our cruisers, both as to naval design, construction, speed, and efficiency, within the limitations of such vessels, are, to say the least, excelled by none of similar types in the world.

"You ask me if the fastest of these cruisers are capable of as high sustained speed as the fast vessels of the English naval reserve in the merchant marine, such as the Lucania and the Majestic, or our own New-York and Paris. Well, for continuous high speed for a long distance in time of war our cruisers as against such ships are handicapped by lack of coal capacity. There is so much to be put into a war ship, and so much of it of necessity below the water line under protective decks, that the coal space is limited, and the coal has to be so stored as to form a defensive protection, so that on a long run these liners would have a decided advantage.

"In a short run for life in time of war it ought to be close. When within gun-fire range, the war ships, with vitals protected below the water line, and with handiness and those other factors which add to her military efficiency, would undoubtedly have a decided advantage. Personally, I should look upon crack liners in the merchant reserve as first-rate naval auxiliaries in time of war. England, Germany, and France have many of this class. We are now arranging to have reserve batteries for the fastest of the liners carrying our flag.

"It is an odd circumstance that when we shall have prepared batteries for the New-York and Paris we will be the second nation to do so, as England prepared batteries for these vessels before they were transferred to our flag. While there can be no comparison of these plants, I presume, as a matter of fact, that they will be found to be very much alike.

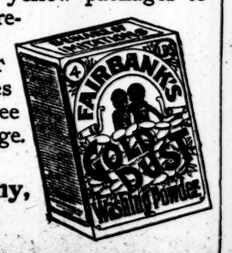
"As to what ships we need immediately and need very badly, and the character and type of such ships, something will be said in the forthcoming report of the Secretary, which is now in press."

May Make the Law Invalid.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., Nov. 19.—An indictment against William P. Van Pelt of this place, was dismissed by County Judge Stephen D. Stephens of Richmond County to-day, and that decision practically declares as invalid a law under which, for many years, the Board of Police Commissioners has claimed the power to prohibit the landing of excursion parties on the shore of Staten Island Sound. Van Pelt was arrested June 19, for rowing excursionists ashore.

Every Yellow Package is not GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

The immense popularity of GOLD DUST Washing Powder has induced unscrupulous manufacturers to put up inferior washing powder in yellow packages to deceive the purchasers. The careful housekeeper knows from experience how good GOLD DUST Washing Powder is, and sees that she gets the genuine. See that the Twins are on each package.



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TO BAIT THE CUSTOMERS

What New-York Retail Grocers Say of Department Stores.

PRICES FIXED SIMPLY AS MAGNETS

Unfair Competition Charged and Deception Practiced in Dealing With the Public—Views of Merchants.

Following the example of their fellow-tradesmen in Brooklyn, the retail grocers of New-York have taken up the question of the sale of groceries, wines, and liquors in the dry-goods department stores. The matter was discussed last night by the members of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union, at a meeting in Grocers' Hall, 140 East Fifty-seventh Street.

A variety of views was expressed, but no definite action was taken. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a resolution setting forth the views of the retail grocers on the subject.

There was sharp condemnation of the department stores, and they were charged with unfair competition, and with deceiving the public as to prices, and with seeking to draw customers to their grocery departments in the hope of selling them goods in other departments at large profits.

There was opposition to taking any action, on the ground that the grocery department of the dry goods stores had come to stay, and the fear was expressed that any agitation of the subject would only advertise the dry goods stores and increase the public misconception as to the prices charged by retail grocers.

T. P. Fowler presided over last night's meeting. Among those present were William De Mott, G. H. Tiemeyer, N. F. Henry Sturcke, H. H. Becker, H. Middendorf, E. H. Bornemann, C. H. von Dehsen, J. F. Maatz, H. Minners, Herman Rohrs, R. C. Hewitt, S. Kerr, J. H. Rohrs, F. G. Schneeberg, M. Clausen, J. H. Ohlckers, L. Bruckof, H. Diestel, John W. Buck, Charles Michaels, R. Wulfers, and Charles Vogts.

After the disposal of routine business the subject of selling groceries in the department stores came up in the shape of a motion to appoint a committee to draw up a resolution expressing the attitude of the union.

F. H. Waldorf said the New-York retail grocers would be unwise to follow in the footsteps of the Brooklyn grocers. "I do not object to our adopting resolutions," he said, "but in drafting them do not let them be like those adopted at the meeting of Brooklyn grocers. We should not attempt to boycott the dry goods stores that sell groceries. In these days the tendency of all business is to concentrate, and everything runs toward the department system.

"The Brooklyn grocers have given the public the impression that the grocers are down on the dry goods department stores. It has been widely published that the dry goods stores sell groceries below cost. Now, if that is the fact, the agitation of the question will simply drive our customers to these stores. It is a simple matter of dollars and cents to the public. They will buy where they can get things the cheapest. We grocers had better keep quiet."

Herman Rohrs, President of the Grocers' Central Association, jumped to his feet.

"We do not object," he said, "because the dry goods stores sell groceries, but because they compete with us unfairly. We do not deny their right to sell groceries. They are deceiving the public, however, and are trying to make the public believe we are highway robbers.

"We cannot give this matter too much publicity. Everybody knows the department stores are selling groceries. But whether they are really, as they claim, selling groceries 25 per cent. below cost is another question. I have examined the price lists of all these stores, and I find they are getting as much profit as we do out of their groceries. Their advertisements are false. They use groceries as a leader, and some things they sell below cost. That is unfair competition. We owe it to ourselves to expose the thing and make it plain to our customers that these department stores are not selling groceries any cheaper than we are."

Mr. Rohrs was applauded.

R. C. Hewitt said:

"I've sampled the tomatoes sold in the dry goods stores. They're not extra. They only use groceries as a leader. One thing they profit by—they sell for cash. The sooner we get down to a cash basis the better it will be for us."

H. Kerr said he was not in favor of any resolutions or of any agitation. "We will only advertise their business," he said. "We can sell as cheap as they can. We will be wise to drop the subject where it is."

Mr. Rohrs was on his feet again in protest. "It is not that," he said. "The people won't tolerate such impositions by the department stores. These gift goods won't go with the public. Such schemes have always failed. What is the object of these department stores in selling flour at the regular price one day and below cost the next? They must have some object. The question for us to determine is whether we will suffer the manufacturers to sell to these stores. If they were honestly in the grocery business, we wouldn't care. All they want to do is to attract trade. We ought to set ourselves right before the public. We are not getting inordinate profits. If we were, we would all be millionaires, like the owners of some department stores. Their pretensions are false."

F. H. Lohman advised against further agitation. "The same sun shines for us all," he said. "The department stores have put in groceries to attract the women. They don't advertise to sell all their groceries 25 per cent. below the market price. I think we should not advertise these stores like our Brooklyn brethren. A woman loves finery, you know, and once she gets in a dry goods store she looks around."

President Fowler started to name the Resolution Committee, but Mr. Rohrs objected and said that the Chairman was cutting off debate.

"It will not do for us to ignore this question," said Mr. Rohrs. "The manufacturers, as well as the dry goods men, are watching the retail grocers. The question is not whether the dry goods stores shall handle groceries, but whether they shall compete with us fairly, and not merely use groceries as a bait. Should a dry goods store sell flour one day at the market price and at one-half price the next day?

"Pretty soon these dry goods stores will be advertising coffins free in order to induce people to buy flour. Then they'll be offering inducements to people to die."

Many of the grocers applauded Mr. Rohrs.

Mr. Lohman illustrated how, in his judgment, it was useless to attack the department stores. "Not long ago," he said, "R. H. Macy & Co. were prevented by the American jobbing houses from dealing in Crosse & Blackwell's pickles. What did Mr. Straus do? He cabled to Europe that very day for 100 barrels of pickles, and he got them cheaper than those he had been buying.

"If a man has money, he can buy anything. We are in the same boat with the department stores, in one way. We sell wines and liquors. The saloon keepers and liquor merchants are against us for that. But we would hate 'like sixty' to give up our wine and liquor trade."

President Fowler appointed a committee to draw up resolutions on the subject of

the department stores, consisting of Messrs. Sturcke, Waldorf, Rohrs, Newman, and Middendorf.

"The department stores are coining money," said a grocer in the rear of the hall. "They are making 40 per cent. profit on jam alone."

Mr. Waldorf spoke again: "The department stores," he said, "are merely teaching us new schemes in trade. The American people like to be fooled. The dry goods stores have found out how to do it. Let us profit by the example."

Mr. Rohrs arose once more. "That's the point!" he cried. "They're using trickery and deception."

Mr. Waldorf said: "Let us also fool the public. So long as we can attract them to our stores it don't matter how much we charge, so long as they will pay it. That wouldn't be robbing the public."

Lawrence J. Callanan closed the discussion. He referred to an article in a Sunday newspaper charging many grocers with using smaller measures than called for by law.

"That is a more important matter for us," he said, "than the department stores. This association has tried, but unsuccessfully, to get the Aldermen to make it unlawful to sell vegetables and the like except by weight. This year the Aldermen will be so close politically that we can accomplish the reform we are after.

"So far as the department stores are concerned, my advice to you is to snap up a grocery bargain in these stores whenever you hear of it. Whenever they advertise flour below cost, send your wife, your clerks, and your friends, and buy all you can. In that way you'll hurt the department stores. That is the only way you can stop their unfair competition. You might as well try to stop the North River from flowing as to try to keep the department stores from selling groceries.

"There is not an article in Macy's grocery department that you can't sell just as cheap. You can keep up with them every day on canned goods.

"The more you ventilate this subject of cut prices by the department stores, the more the public will think there is something in it. You can do as well as the department stores in the coffee they call Mocha and Java. I've examined the coffee and I know what I'm talking about.

"One of these department stores once advertised many thousand yards of cotton prints below cost. My wife was at the store at 8:10 A. M. The girls hadn't taken off their wraps. But when she asked for the cotton prints she was told they were all gone. There is no question that the department stores advertise bargains in groceries as mere baits. But there is no use trying to stop it, except by looking the thing in the face and fighting. They're making a terrible profit on some of their groceries."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Wedding in Brooklyn.—The fashionable contingent of Brooklyn will turn out in full force to-morrow at noon at the marriage of Miss Sarah Brookman, second daughter of Henry D. Brookman, to Philip Bradford Niles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien H. Niles of this city, who is well known here in business and social circles. The marriage will take place in Grace Church, Columbia Heights, the Rev. Chauncey Brewster, rector of the church, officiating. T. Suffern Tailer, a very intimate friend of Mr. Niles, will act as best man. Mr. Niles served in the same capacity on the occasion of Mr. Tailer's marriage to Miss Maud Lorillard about two years ago. The ushers will be R. Livingston Beekman, Richard A. Peabody, Arthur Lucien Niles, brother of the bridegroom, whose engagement to Miss Clara Taylor Hotchkiss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace L. Hotchkiss of 12 East Sixty-second Street, was announced a short time ago; Frank L. Henry of this city, John Prentice, and Arthur Melvin Hatch of this city. Miss Brookman, who is a very pretty brunette, will have only two bridesmaids, her twin sisters, Miss Madge Brookman and Miss Florence Brookman. A wedding reception will be held after the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents, 118 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, when an elaborate breakfast will be served by Pinard. A dinner to the entire bridal party was given last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Brookman. After returning from their wedding trip the newly-married couple will spend the Winter at 11 West Ninth Street, a house which Mr. Niles rented not long ago.

—Zittel-Odell Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Grace Darling Odell, daughter of Mrs. Sarah M. Odell, to Henry E. Zittel will take place on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The maid of honor will be Miss Hattie Zittel, sister of the bridegroom. Those who will act as bridesmaids are Miss Carrie Odell, a sister of the bride; Miss Annie Carbrey, Miss Kate Mertan, and Miss May Bolton. The ushers will be Charles Carbrey, Frank Sageman, Alexander Duff, Frank Zittel, and Henry Fish. A reception will be held at Sherry's after the ceremony.

—Mrs. James H. Leverich in Town for the Winter.—Mrs. James H. Leverich is in New-York for the season. Mrs. Leverich was seen at the Horse Show several times last week, when one of her most becoming gowns was of brown velvet trimmed with sable and rich lace. Mrs. Leverich wore a diamond crown on a pink velvet collar, with a sunburst on the left shoulder.

—Débuts.—Additional names on the long list of young society girls who will make their débuts this Winter are those of Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burr Barnes of 5 East Forty-fourth Street, and of Miss Lulu Dudley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dudley of 114 East Thirty-seventh Street, who will be introduced Nov. 30.

—Mrs. and the Misses Scott to Receive.—Mrs. John F. Scott, Miss Scott, and Miss Emilie Willis Scott have sent out cards for a reception on Nov. 26, from 5 until 7 o'clock P. M., at their home, 36 West Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Scott and her daughters will also receive informally on Mondays in January.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Appleton in Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton of 28 West Thirty-sixth Street, who spent the Summer in Europe, returned to this city for the season a short time ago.

Mrs. Hoffman's Reception.—Mrs. Hoffman and Miss Hoffman of 20 West Fifty-seventh Street have sent out cards for a reception on Dec. 4, from 4 until 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

WEST 14th ST.

EST'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK. "RELIABLE"

CARPETS.

It is an established fact that our stock of Carpets and Furniture cannot be excelled for quality, style, and price.

LOWER PRICES

than ever before offered for goods so fine.

An injustice to yourselves is being done by overlooking these facts, which are proven by the hundreds who have taken advantage of this opportunity and our liberal Credit System.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6th AV.

BROOKLYN STORES: FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

A CAPITAL IN MOURNING.

CZAR ALEXANDER III. BURIED IN THE FORTRESS CATHEDRAL.

Imposing Religious Ceremonies in the Presence of Kings and Princes—The Body Placed in the Crypt.

While the bells tolled and the minute guns boomed their requiem, priests chanted the sonorous Greek liturgy over the body of Czar Alexander III. in the "Fortress Cathedral," St. Petersburg. On a black covered dais, three steps above the floor of the nave, the coffin was placed. Candelabra blazing about it did little to relieve the gloom in the great church.

Over the catafalque was spread a black canopy, lined with ermine, supported by four great pillars. The magenta velvet covering the steps of the dais was strewn with golden eagles, and cunningly-wrought wreaths of silver glittered about the catafalque.

The Czar's body wore a simple uniform. The waxy hands were crossed below a sacred image of St. Alexander Newski. The new Czar, Nicholas II., his mother, his affianced, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt; members of the imperial family, and high officials of the empire advanced in turn and reverently kissed the image.

After the chanting had died away the casket was lowered into the crypt, and the opening in the floor was closed by a stone weighing 6,000 pounds.

The whole city was in mourning. At intervals on the Nevski Prospect forty-foot pillars bore sombre urns, in which incense burned.

Long ago the Court doctors gave up the attempt to hide the nature of the Czar's illness. His Majesty was attacked by Bright's disease of the kidneys two years ago, and he received fair warning that his pale, drawn face, pains in the back, faint spells, and drowsiness, general weakness, and puffing under the eyes meant one thing. He would not listen to advice, and he is dead long before old age could have touched him.

Bright's disease was a dreadful agent of death long before it was known by that name. It was believed to be incurable, and with reason, until a great remedy was put forth to combat it. Those who suffer from the malady are sometimes reluctant to believe that anything can cure them.

There is one skeptic less every time Warner's Safe Cure has a chance to show what it can do. The assertion that this medicine can and does repair the ravages of advanced kidney disease is made without any "ifs" and "buts." Nature gives you fair warning when your kidneys are below par. Do not reject her admonition, as the late Czar did.

Consent to be sick and you will soon be well if you use Warner's Safe Cure. The warmest words of praise for this remedy come from physicians whose hostility to proprietary medicines in general is notorious.

They know how Warner's Safe Cure acts upon the urinary organs, so that relief is immediate and cure certain. They have felt its power in their own persons.

A departure from perfect health without positive symptoms of organic disease is often erroneously attributed to cold or overwork, when in fact the kidneys are affected. Then is the time to take Warner's Safe Cure, for, although it conquers the worst cases, of course it makes much shorter work of the trouble if no time is lost.

Bright's disease kills men in middle life. Warner's Safe Cure preserves men for a ripe old age.

HIS BLEEDING NECK ATTRACTED A CROWD

John Raymond Ran About the Streets with a Gash in His Throat.

John Raymond of 9 James Street created much excitement in the neighborhood of Chatham Square, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by rushing around, thinly clad, with a gash in his neck. He was followed through the streets by large crowds until arrested and taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Raymond is a handsome and powerfully-built Italian. For some time he has been suffering from epilepsy, and has been under the care of Dr. G. Rosapepe of 3 Elizabeth Street. The doctor called to see Raymond yesterday morning, and ordered ice placed on his head. Raymond threw the ice off his head about 3 o'clock and jumped from his couch. It is supposed that he then cut his throat, making a slight wound which bled freely.

In this condition Raymond dashed into the street, where he immediately attracted a throng. The crowd frightened him, and he ran up James Street toward Chatham Square. When he reached a hardware store near Division Street, he dashed into the place, and frightened two customers so badly that they rushed out of the store, leaving the salesman to talk to Raymond. All that Raymond would say was that the crowd frightened him.

While the salesman was drawing the window shades to keep the crowd from gazing into the store, Raymond ran out of a door leading to Catharine Street. An American Express wagon was in front of the store. Raymond sprang up the rear end of the wagon just as the driver sprang from his seat. Then he mounted the seat and tried to drive off, but the driver had recovered his courage by this time and held the horses by their heads. The street was blocked with a curious crowd at this time.

The crowd attracted the attention of two policemen, who had no difficulty in inducing the demented man to leave his perch and place himself in their keeping. As soon as an ambulance could be secured he was sent to the hospital.

Raymond is married and has one child. He separated about seven months ago from his wife, who is now living at 68 Mulberry Street. His illness and separation from his wife are supposed to have preyed upon his mind and rendered him temporarily insane.

The young man's mother and brother say that he did not cut his throat with a knife, but that the wound in his throat was the result of having an abscess

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Queen of Brilliants.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Later On.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—South Before the War.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Wax Works. Gypsy Orchestra.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:00—The Coming Woman.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Flower Show.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Rosedale.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—1492. Kilanyi's Living Pictures.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Minna v. Bonhelm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Carmencita. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
8 A. M.	32	41	3:30 P. M.	37	39
6 A. M.	32	41	6 P. M.	35	34
9 A. M.	32	40	9 P. M.	33	24
12 M.	34	43	12 P. M.	32	22

Average temperature yesterday 35½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....33⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....41½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Variable Winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1894.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE TARIFF.

On account of the candidacy of Mr. Joseph Medill, the veteran editor and chief proprietor of The Chicago Tribune, for the Senate, and of The Tribune's partisan use of the tariff issue during the recent campaign, the latest utterance of that prominent journal as to the tariff policy of the Republican Party in the near future is quite interesting. Having quoted passages from ex-Speaker Reed's Michigan interview and from the Sherman interview of Nov. 10—both of which, by the way, have been virtually repudiated by these gentlemen—our contemporary in Chicago makes the following remarks:

"Gov. McKinley failed to assert in one of his speeches during the campaign that the bill which bears his name would be made a test of party loyalty, nor has any other Republican speaker declared that in case of a Republican victory the Republican Party would re-enact the McKinley bill.

"By what authority then are a few persons with dull brains or mischievous and perhaps malicious purpose printing articles which in effect declare that the re-enactment of the McKinley law is to be made the test of party loyalty? Who authorized them to set up such a test? Certainly not such party leaders as Mr. Reed, or Senator Sherman, or ex-President Harrison. Certainly not any leader or speaker who figured in the recent campaign. Certainly not Gov. McKinley himself, the father of the bill.

"These persons appear to be willing to shipwreck the Republican Party once more in order to appease the greedy demands of millionaires and Trusts. They are blind partisans who don't care whether their party is in power or in the minority, so that the grasping desires of syndicates can be carried out.

"The protection which these fellows are clamoring for is immoderate protection. They want protection which shall prevent competition. But whoever prevents competition is a public enemy, and the Republican Party cannot afford to allow itself to be forced into any such position."

Well, if those who urge that the McKinley tariff should be re-enacted want "immoderate protection" and thus indicate a willingness "to shipwreck the Republican Party 'once more' in order to appease the greedy demands of millionaires and Trusts," and are "public enemies" because they ask for the McKinley duties, how could The Chicago Tribune denounce the McKinley tariff in more severe terms? Why did our esteemed contemporary in Chicago fail to characterize the McKinley tariff in this way during the campaign?

We venture to remind The Tribune that on the 15th, two days before the publication of the remarks which we have quoted, Mr. Sherman virtually repudiated the opinions to which it refers, and authorized the following statement: "I look upon the recent elections as an indorsement of the general protective policy of the Republican Party, and the McKinley act is the best expression of that policy this country has ever seen." Such is his estimate, at present, of the act by which his party was "shipwrecked in order to appease the greedy demands of millionaires and Trusts." Will our contemporary in Chicago class him with those "public enemies" of whom it speaks?

The Tribune says in conclusion that a Republican triumph in 1896 "will not mean the re-enactment verbatim et literatim et punctuatim of the McKinley law," but "the re-establishment of judicious and moderate protection."

That is what was promised by the Republican Party in 1888 and when it undertook to make the tariff afterward known by the name of McKinley. Was it not asserted by Republican leaders while that tariff was in process of construction and after it became a law that it was a scheme of "judicious and moderate protection"? Can The Tribune induce Gov. McKinley or Senator Sherman, for whose opinions on this subject it appears to entertain so much respect, to say to the country now that the McKinley tariff was immoderate and injudicious protection? Does it think that those who "shipwrecked the party" four years ago "in order to appease the greedy demands of millionaires and Trusts" and "to carry out the grasping designs of syndicates" would surely defy such demands and cut loose from all such evil and corrupt influences if they should be permitted to make another tariff upon the model afforded by what they now call "the best expression of the Republican policy this country has ever seen"?

GOV. FLOWER'S MOTIVES.

Gov. Flower has developed a sudden sensitiveness about having his motives "assailed" for refusing to require the Attorney General of the State to relieve District Attorney Fellows of the burden of the prosecution of Tammany malefactors in this city, and he shows an uneasiness under criticism that is strange, considering his experience of three years past.

Perhaps if people could have found some creditable motive for his action in all cases in the past they would be ready to look for it now, but they have a way of judging trees by their fruits. If he would satisfactorily answer some questions about past motives "the good newspapers of New-York City" at least would accept his gentle plea in behalf of a fellow-feeling for Fellows.

What was his motive in appointing Maynard twice over to a vacancy on our highest bench of the State, when he was charged with a grave misdemeanor? What was his motive when he made such haste to sign the bill which was to hamper the reform Mayor of Buffalo and serve the purpose of the Sheehan machine? What was his motive when he vetoed the bill giving the Mayor of New-York the power of removal, if, as he pretends, he is in favor of reforming the abuses in municipal government which spring from a lack of concentrated responsibility? What was his motive in practically nullifying the civil service law of the State? He has done so many things which there is no accounting for on any motive except subserviency to the machines which the people lately smashed that he cannot now expect to redeem his record by claiming lofty motives for refusing to relieve the Tammany District Attorney of the task of prosecuting Tammany criminals. These ante-mortem professions come too late.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

The new commander of the Department of the East may be assured of a warm welcome from the people of New-York. Although he began his illustrious career as a Massachusetts soldier, the Empire State can claim a full share in his fame. His brilliant services as a young staff officer on the Peninsula, in 1862, caused Gov. Morgan, upon Gen. Barlow's recommendation, to confer upon him, in a very exceptional act, a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-first New-York; and it was as commander of that regiment that some of his most gallant achievements were performed. It was as such that, at the age of twenty-two, he was officially described by Gen. Barlow as "distinguished for his admirable conduct in many battles," being conspicuous at Antietam for "his courage, his quickness, his skill in seeing favorable positions, and the power of his determined spirit in leading on and inspiring the men." It was as a New-York Colonel, too, that, at Fredericksburg, where he was shot in the throat, he was commended by Gen. Hancock for having "conducted himself in the most admirable and chivalrous manner," and by Gen. Caldwell for having "always signally distinguished himself on the battlefield," displaying "the highest qualities of an officer." It was as a New-York Colonel that, at Chancellorsville, where again he was severely wounded, he held in check an attack of Lee with the division skirmish line, in the rifle pits, which had been put under his charge, and again won high official praises.

The kind of service Gen. Miles saw may be inferred from the following passage from Fox's "Regimental Losses in the Civil War": "The hardest fighting and greatest loss of life occurred in the First Division of the Second Corps—Hancock's old division—in which more men were killed and wounded than in any other division of the Union Army, East or West." This was the division successively commanded by Richardson, Hancock, Caldwell, Barlow, and Miles. Gen. Miles commanded the First Brigade of the division when Gen. Barlow commanded the division itself in the campaign of 1864.

But the renown of Gen. Miles, gathered on many fields besides those here mentioned, long ago became a national possession. He did not enjoy the advantages of West Point, but he got four years of good schooling in the stern academy of the battlefield. That he graduated from that academy a finished soldier may be learned from his string of brevet commissions, one of which to the grade of Major General was awarded for "highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station." He is one of five officers now on the active list who have received full commissions for specific distinguished services, his own as Brigadier General of Volunteers being for the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

And while Gen. Miles's services during the civil war were so remarkable, more than any other officer, regular or volunteer, who took part in it, without exception, he has added to his early renown by subsequent active service in the field. As Colonel of the Fifth Infantry he defeated and subjugated the Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches on the border of the Staked Plains. He made the brilliant Winter campaign against the Sioux after the Custer massacre. He intercepted, fought, and captured Chief Joseph and his brave band of Nez Percés. He defeated the marauding Bannocks with his personal escort. He planned the campaign that resulted in the surrender of that terror of the Southwestern frontier, Geronimo, an achievement which brought him votes of thanks from four Legislatures and a sword of honor from the citizens of Arizona. He quelled the Sioux revolt of 1890 in South Dakota and thereby removed the peril of a great Indian war. He commanded the military forces in Chicago during the labor riots of this year, and brought a dangerous crisis to a happy conclusion.

A career so brilliant, so rich in services of high value, may well be recalled, now that Gen. Miles comes to take command at Governors Island. His stay here must probably be brief, since on Gen. Schofield's retirement, a little more than ten months hence, Gen. Miles, then the highest officer in our army, will doubtless be called to its command at Washington. It will be a memorable step when one whom the historian of the Second Corps well styles "the pride of the volunteer soldiers of the Union" reaches the topmost round of possible promotions and rewards in the military service of this country. Meanwhile, his distinguished presence will be welcome in the social and military circles of the metropolis.

A MENACING "PREDICTION."

There is an evident tone of menace in the "prediction" which Mr. Platt "ventures," that any attempt on the part of "self-constituted committees, or ambitious busy-bodies," to forestall the work of the Lexow committee and "boss the action of the Legislature," will be "resented by Mr. Lexow and his associates and by the people generally." There is a characteristic sneer in the fling at the Committee of Seventy and the zealous advocates of municipal reform, expressive of Mr. Platt's habitual scorn of everybody who puts the public good above party gain, or assumes that there is any virtue in non-partisanship.

While Mr. Platt claims merely to exercise the privilege of American citizenship in expressing his "views on public affairs," it is evident that he means to be reckoned with in any legislation affecting this city and is prepared to set his "influence" against the efforts of the committee and all they represent, so far as those efforts do not accord with his "views." He seems to be jealous of all other "ambitious busy-bodies" and of any "bossing" that he does not direct, and when he ventures to "predict" what the Lexow committee and the Legislature will do, his tone conveys the asumption that they will do nothing that he does not approve.

Now, it is desirable that the Committee of Seventy and the "people generally" of this city should avoid unnecessary contests and keep clear of obstacles so far as possible in the work before them, but if it is necessary to test the question whether Mr. Platt is going to dictate the legislation required for this city, there should be no shrinking from that ordeal. If anybody is entitled to "boss" the Legislature, so far as that particular action is concerned, it is the representatives of the cause in this city which the people sustained at the polls, and not a private citizen whose legal domicile is in the County of Tioga.

The point upon which Mr. Platt takes his threatening stand against the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Good Government Clubs, and other "ambitious busybodies," is that of making the Police Commission single-headed. He declares that the law "should provide for the maintenance of its bi-partisan character." The only reason he gives is that it "has full charge of our electoral machinery." That this is not his only reason, or his chief reason, is indicated by his ignoring the avowed purpose of the municipal reformers to have the "electoral machinery" otherwise provided for. It ought not to be in the control of the Police Department, but should be an independent bureau in charge of Commissioners equally representing the parties, and appointed, say, by Judges of the Supreme Court.

The fact that the police have duties to perform in connection with the execution of the election laws is no more a reason for placing the election machinery in charge of the department than the fact that they have duties to perform in enforcing the excise laws or the ordinances of the Board of Health is a reason for merging the Excise and Health Boards in the department. In fact, their duties would be more likely to be performed faithfully if the authority over them had no other relation to the "electoral machinery" than that of seeing that the laws were impartially enforced, so far as they come within the scope of ordinary police functions.

The head of the Police Department should be charged only with the control of the police force of the city in the exercise of its legitimate functions, which are clearly defined and well understood. For the maintenance of efficiency and discipline and the concentration of responsibility, it is as important that this head should be single as that the head of an army should be single. The case would hardly admit of argument, even if we had not had a long and disastrous experience with the bi-partisan arrangement, which is simply the worst conceivable for the control of such a department. It should be absolutely non-partisan and free from political influence, and not a contrivance for dividing patronage and escaping responsibility, which is what Mr. Platt wants. That is just what has ailed the department for twenty years. It is the source of the evils and abuses disclosed by the Lexow committee. There is but one remedy that will cure it, and the Committee of Seventy will be sustained by the people of this city in insisting that it be applied. If Mr. Platt claims the right and the power to prevent it, let us see by all means whether the Legislature is to be the submissive tool of his will; and, if it so prove, let us see how many of the twelve Senators and thirty-five Assemblymen that this city will be entitled to next year the Republicans can elect.

OYSTERS AND TYPHOID FEVER.

While the investigation as to the origin of the epidemic of typhoid fever at Wesleyan University confirms the suspicion that oysters were the agents of infection, there is also disclosed the history of a first case which was the source of the germs conveyed by the oysters, and the results of the inquiry should not be disquieting to the eaters of cooked shellfish, or of raw oysters which have been bedded only in waters not polluted by dangerously-infected sewage.

The investigators at first ascertained that neither the water of the college well nor the milk supply had been the agent of infection. Six college societies had given initiation suppers. All of the oysters eaten at these suppers had come from one dealer, who had obtained them from one oyster grower. At three of these suppers raw oysters were served, and all of the thirty victims had partaken of the oysters in this condition; no one of those present at the other three suppers, where only cooked oysters were served, was attacked by the disease. These facts indicated that the germs of typhoid had been conveyed in the water and other matter which accompanied the raw oysters. How had that water and other matter become infected?

The oyster grower, who lives on the shore of the Quinnipiac River, a stream which flows into New-Haven Harbor, had been in the habit of laying down his oysters for a day or two in the river, after taking them from the deep salt waters of the Sound and before putting them on the market. At about the time when the first cases appeared at the university, his wife died of typhoid fever. His daughter had been ill with the same disease. The oysters which were sold to the students had been bedded temporarily in the river at a point near the place where a short drain from his house discharges into the steam. The water became infected by the flow from the drain, and when the oysters were taken up, the liquid and other matter which accompanies oysters so dislodged, either on the outside of the shell or inside of it, contained the germs of typhoid. Cooking killed these germs, but the raw oysters carried to those who ate them a dose of typhoid poison. It is reported that several recent cases of typhoid in New-Haven have been traced to infection thus conveyed by oysters from the same river.

The results of this inquiry appear to be as complete and conclusive as those of certain notable investigations which have revealed the cause of typhoid epidemics in germs carried by milk from dairy farms where the disease had prevailed. The explanation is clearly on the lines established by sanitary science, and all other theories seem to be excluded. As it is well known that the Quinnipiac River, just above its mouth, is used by many persons as a temporary bedding place for oysters, and as several sewers and small drains discharge into the stream thus used by oyster merchants engaged in a large trade, it is plain enough that the public health is endangered by this practice and that sanitary supervision is required.

BALK-LINE BILLIARDS.

It is to be hoped that a match will be made between Ives, who last week defeated Schaefer by 521 points in 3,600, and Fournil, who is said to be at present the best player in France at what may fairly be called the American development of the French game of billiards. It is a matter of quite legitimate curiosity to know to what degree of proficiency an art may be carried that calls into play qualities that are mental and moral as well as physical. For the calculation of the course of a ball around a billiard table, and much more of three balls, though those who do it most accurately do it so easily that it seems to be instinct rather than calculation, keeps the player's mind employed, while there is no exercise in which the muscles need to be under more perfect command than they need to be in giving effect to the "judgment of force" which seems to be the determining quality in modern billiards. The possession of the "nerve" which enables a player to keep this command when he is playing an up-hill game for a large stake is distinctly a moral quality that is of great value in more important things than billiard playing.

Undoubtedly, the match last week was the most brilliant and remarkable exhibition of skill in billiards that has ever been made. It cannot be said to have been decided until the last shot had been played. It is true that Schaefer began the last night's play 451 points behind, but a year ago, in Chicago, in a match with the same opponent and under the same conditions, except that the "anchor nurse" had not then been barred, he began the last night's play 505 behind and won by 3 points, while the next month, at a triangular tournament in New-York, he made the run of 560 points that caused the barring of the anchor nurse, as in his time he has caused many other games to be barred. He could not repeat in New-York his feat of Chicago, but his play on the last night was a very remarkable exhibition, since he made, against a lead that might have been supposed to be hopelessly discouraging, and against the additional discouragement of a record-breaking run by his opponent, his best average of the match. The match was lost and won on the two nights when Schaefer was very palpably below his form, making an average of less than the 25 which not so very many years ago was the "record average for straight billiards." In spite of this his general average was over 41, which would have been far above the record but for Ives's still more wonderful performance of an average of over 48 for six nights' play at a game that was devised especially to prevent the making of great runs.

The progress made at balk-line billiards within a year by these two players has been such that the loser's average in this last match has been far higher than the best winning average of a like series of games. In the remarkable deciding game in Chicago, in which Schaefer made 1,305 to Ives's 745, the winner's average was less than 30. It is to be noted, too, that the progress is purely progress in skill, for the mechanical appliances of the game have not been improved within a year, or within ten years. The bed of a billiard table is not mathematically level. The ivory of billiard balls is not a perfectly homogeneous material. With an absolutely accurate table and absolutely accurate balls, there seems to be no reason why either Ives or Schaefer should not emulate Tennyson's Brook and "go on forever." But it will be interesting to know how far each player can go under the existing conditions. It seems that the attendance last week was not encouraging or satisfactory, but what can people expect who give a billiard match in New-York the week of the Horse Show? Let them try it again with each other, or with Fournil, when the distractions are less potent.

It is a rather clever bit of courtesy on the part of Mayor Gilroy to extend an invitation to Mayor-elect Strong to attend the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment next month, at which the final estimates for 1895 are to be considered, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Strong will be able to make much of the proceedings. How can he tell whether his administration is to be hampered by excessive economy or burdened by any extravagance, from the figures presented by the present heads of departments and passed upon by the present Board of Estimate? Some time in the next year or two he ought to be able to find out what is done with the money appropriated, and to ascertain whether too much or too little is allowed for one purpose or another, but he will hardly get much light at the meeting to which the Mayor invites him.

"The general understanding among manufacturers," says ex-Senator Warner Miller in a long interview concerning the Republican tariff policy, published by The Tribune, "is that most of the duties on iron and steel manufactures are sufficient for the protection of those engaged in their production." This utterance is not quite in harmony with the Republican cry during the recent campaign, but the ex-Senator does not overlook the fact that the prices of the fundamental iron products in this country to-day are practically on a level with the prices of similar products in Europe. The price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is almost exactly equal to the price of such pig iron in England, and the cost of producing foundry pig iron and the selling price are lower in the Alabama district than in any other part of the world. Important branches of the iron and steel industry in this country would not be affected injuriously if two-thirds of the duties imposed on foreign products like their own by the new tariff should be cut off.

NUGGETS.

—Fuddy—There's one thing I want to say, and that is you should never leave that water running.

Duddy—Why, you never went to the faucet in your life but you left the water running.

Fuddy—Why will you wander from the point in so frivolous a manner?—Boston Transcript.

—"And you say he was defeated by one vote?" said the professor.

"Yes," replied his wife, who had been reading from the paper.

"That's interesting; very interesting," he mused. "It's a positive paradox. It's what might be called a singular plurality!"—Washington Star.

—Sympathetic Friend—Hello, Jaggers! Its too bad, old boy, that you got snowed under so badly last Tuesday.

Jaggers (ex-candidate)—I don't see anything to feel bad about. I was nominated by acclamation and defeated unanimously.—Chicago Tribune.

—Men are more conceited than women, and women have more vanity than men, according to a writer in The North American Review. This seems to suggest the pleasant balance between six and half a dozen.—Boston Transcript.

—A lady who is more devoted to farm life than that of the city called upon a photographer recently and wished to know how long, after leaving her measure, she must wait to receive her picture.—New-Bedford Journal.

—It is merely owing to the law and not at all for lack of gallantry that the election officials refrain from giving a decision of honorary election in favor of every candidate voted for by a woman.—Chicago Record.

—"No," said the college professor of literature, "I haven't read a novel in five years. I am not very fond, of scientific discussion or treatises on physiology and pathology."—Boston Transcript.

—Petitions protesting against the feeing of waiters as not moral were circulated in Memorial Hall yesterday, but received few signatures.—Harvard Crimson.

—Don't say business is dull and times are growing worse when you are doing nothing to make them better.—Paint, Oil and Drug Review.

—Only the lazy have a right to claim that they are better than their surroundings; the industrious make their own.—Milwaukee Journal.

—The only time a man of experience takes his wife into his confidence is to tell her he is not making any money.—Atchison Globe.

—A poet begins his song, "The breeze is blowing. Of course. What does he expect a breeze to do?—Dallas News.

—Sometimes a prayer for a good meeting is not answered because there is bad ventilation.—The Ram's Horn.

—Some weak people spend their days talking their friends up and their enemies down.—Dallas News.

—People should give thanks for many things that they have not been able to get.—Dallas News.

THE FINE ARTS.

—"Autumn Riches," a painting described as Makart's at the sale by auction of the collection of art works formed by Mrs. Kate Johnson, in San Francisco, is said to be a copy of one of two companion pictures which are in the Pinakothek at Munich. The work is not bad, but its buyer paid $1,250 for it, expecting a bargain, and its cost to Mrs. Johnson was $3,500.

—There are at the present time three plaster statues of women holding standards in the courtyard of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. A jury is to designate one of them to personify, in a public square of Péronne, Marie Fourré, who led troops of volunteers in 1536 against an attack of Henry of Nassau.

—Miss Sarah I. Field, daughter of ex-Postmaster Field, is to establish an annual prize for the best work in the students' Autumn exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia.

—Four paintings by Wimar in the dome of the Court House of St. Louis, which have been neglected for twenty-five years and the value of which is estimated highly, are to be restored.

—Spain has asked of France the remains of Francisco Goya y Lucientes, buried at Bordeaux in April, 1828.

—A "Société d'Ethnographie et d'Art Populaire" has been formed in Paris.

ANOTHER REQUEST FOR SOLDIERS

Lawlessness in Indian Territory Still Continues—Southern Pacific Trains Guarded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Indian Agent Wisdom telegraphed the Interior Department to-day from Muskogee that the lawlessness in the Indian Territory continues. He says the local authorities are unable to cope with the situation and makes another urgent request for troops, which are needed without delay.

Attorney General Olney had a consultation to-day with Secretary Lamont and Gov. Simms, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, with reference to the troubles in the Territory.

Mr. Olney received dispatches to-day from United States Attorney Jackson and United States Marshal Cobb dated Muskogee, representing the condition of things as very bad and asking for further instructions.

It is understood that the authorities here have been unable to find any ground that would allow them to send regular troops to the perturbed Indian country, but this question is still open and will probably be disposed of within the next twenty-four hours.

VISALIA, Cal., Nov. 19.—A Deputy Sheriff of Tulare County and a posse, heavily armed, are now on all Southern Pacific through trains on account of a warning received by the company that robbers would make an attempt to rob a train at the deserted village of Allila. This was the scene of a train robbery by the Dalton gang several years ago, and since the station was abandoned by the company the inhabitants left.

MR. BLACK OFFERS TO RESIGN

LETTER FROM A CONGRESSMAN ELECT TO THOMAS L. WATSON.

Why He Refused the Latter's Proposition for a Commission to Examine the Vote at the Recent Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19.—The Chronicle will publish to-morrow the reply of Congressman J. C. C. Black to Mr. Tom Watson's proposition to appoint a commission to purge the recent Congressional election in the Tenth District of illegal votes, and abide by the eliminated count.

Congressman Black, after a conference with his political friends and advisers, says: "In that conference the decision was reached promptly and unanimously that Mr. Watson's proposition was wholly impracticable."

After giving the reasons for this conclusion, he says:

But I am in hearty accord with Mr. Watson in his motive for making the proposition "for the purpose of putting an end to the terrible state of affairs in the Tenth District." I am in no way or degree responsible for this "terrible state of affairs." for I have preached no gospel of bitterness. I have appealed to no prejudice. I have not sought to array the country against the town. I have not persuaded one class that they are the victims of another and lashed them into frenzy at the thought.

It is my belief that if all illegal votes were eliminated, I would be found to be elected by the legal voters. In nearly all parts of the district there were excessive or otherwise illegal voting and practices. Well, informed persons assert that the vote in several of the counties that went for Mr. Watson was proportionately more excessive than in Richmond. Moreover the excessive Populist vote in Richmond itself contributed to the general excessiveness of Richmond's vote.

In conclusion, Congressman Black says two methods remain by which to settle the matter. One is a decision by a Republican House, the other a new election.

"Does Mr. Watson prefer that forum for the trial of the case to that of the people of the Tenth District, especially when it is probable that his fullest measure of success, if any, would be, after all, an order for a new election?

"If he prefers that forum, of course, he can have it; for I have, in order to bring about that result, only to remain in the position where the law places me. This, of course, I shall and must do, unless Mr. Watson accedes to the proposition which, in the spirit of harmony and desire to restore peace and good feeling in the district, I hereby make, and which is unanimously approved by the conference referred to.

"I will take my commission as a member of the Fifty-fourth Congress, but I will resign it, the resignation to take effect March 4, 1895, whenever Mr. Watson will agree, within the time allowed by law for notice of contest, to refer the matter back to the people to determine, by a new election, who shall represent them in the Fifty-fourth Congress, the same to date, to wit: March 4, 1895, for three reasons:

First—My term would not commence till then.

Second—It is desirable to postpone a new election as long as possible to let feeling subside and in view of a municipal election in Augusta in December, and of county elections all over the district in January.

Third—It is probable that by that date a new and more satisfactory election law than the present may be enacted.

The Man with the Iron Mask.

The mystery of the man with the iron mask, imprisoned at Pignerol in the time of Louis XIV., has tempted the ingenuity of a hundred writers, from the Père Griffet and Voltaire to M. Funck-Brentano, who writes in The Revue Historique that the famous victim was Mattioli, Secretary of State to the Duke of Mantua, Charles IV.

M. Funck-Brentano eliminates Dumas's romance about a brother of Louis XIV., the Comte de Vermandois, the Duke of Monmouth, the Duke of Beaufort, the Count of Kérouaize, Nicholas Fouquet, the Armenian patriarch, Avelik; Oldendorf, and Molière, to adopt Mattioli. But Mattioli died at sixty-three years of age, and the document upon which M. Funck-Brentano's case rests gives forty-five as the year of his age at his death.

Paul Lacroix, more than sixty years ago, exhausted all the resources of the legend, which had perhaps little foundation in fact. The iron mask, if mask there was, was made of velvet, Lacroix says.

Dividing Up the Gold.

Sovereigns are a very small part of wealth. There are only, in Great Britain, 226 of them for every nominal 10,000. While the United Kingdom alone produces £1,300,000,000 a year, the whole world, within the same time, yields gold and silver to the amount of £38,000,000 only. We, for our share, have only one new sovereign for every nominal £25 of new riches. It is clear, then, that wealth and money are not interchangeable terms. Whosoever would realize the difference may do so by imagining himself a social reformer heading a company of 500 progressive thinkers in the enterprise of nationalizing, among themselves, a mansion which, with all it contains, is worth £200,000.

Each of the 500 should, if the advanced expectation were correct, become richer to the extent of £400, but the expectation is illusionry, and the results of the measure would be disappointing. The company might find wine enough to keep them in good cheer for a week, food enough to give thirty of them a day's meals, and bedclothes for thirty virtuous progressive couches. Those things, however, would account for only a small portion of the £200,000. Where would the bulk of that great sum be? An exhaustive search might lead to the finding of £50 in coin of the realm; but at least £160,000 would be represented by pictures, books, and other works of art, furniture, china, guns, and fishing rods. Now, if the nationalization of wealth were going on, in the same manner, all over the land, those things would be practically valueless.

The reformer who, having expected £400, found himself possessed, as his share of the booty, with a Sèvres broth basin, or a portrait of a Dutch burgomaster, would feel himself poorly used; and the five humanitarian philosophers whose share was a buhl cabinet in joint stock would be in even more evil plight. All the 500 would discover that affairs are not as they seem, and that it would have been well if, before quitting the old order to make things new, the community had been quite sure that it understood the deceitfulness of riches.—The Quarterly Review.

Work for Three Hundred Men.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The Jonas Car Works at West Troy resumed work to-day, with 300 men employed on full time.

FLEETS NEAR WEI-HAI-WEI

The Viceroy Has Ordered Troops to Protect Tien-Tsin's Aliens.

DETAILS OF OFFER OF MEDIATION

China Is Not Favored by United States Intervention — Treaties to be Negotiated with the Two Belligerents.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin to the Central News says that part of the Japanese fleet is cruising between Talien-Wan and Port Arthur and the remainder of the squadron is cruising in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, giving particular attention to Wei-Hai-Wei, which they are watching closely.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Morning Post will publish to-morrow the following advices from Tien-Tsin:

"The Viceroy has ordered that troops be posted north and south of the foreign quarters of the city to protect them against inroads of disorderly soldiers from the neighboring camps. The Chinese fleet, which remains at Wei-Hai-Wei, has been greatly strengthened with additional quick-fire guns and men."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The State Department is represented as being quite content to allow its critics to find fault with it in the China-Japan affair, and to await with confidence the verdict that may be rendered after the appearance of the President's message, which may be expected to be the first connected history of the relations of the three countries, including the recent correspondence on the question of mediation, as it is called.

From one source of information it is learned that the Administration will have no regrets for the note sent to China and Japan, and the Secretary of State is said to hold the opinion that the United States could not decently have done less than it has done.

China relied upon treaty asurances on the part of the United States to use its good offices after this Government had declined to enter into any mediation or interference in association with European powers. The United States admitted its obligation to assist China to the extent of extending friendly offices, and at the instance of China wrote the note of inquiry to both nations as to the disposition of each to regard this as a proper time to make use of the good-will of the United States to help them to reach peace.

China naturally enough responded in the affirmative as soon as the note was received at Pekin. With Japan it was different. It was explained here by the representatives of Japan that there would be some unavoidable delay.

The Emperor would not at first consider the note. It would go to Tokio and be considered as soon as possible by the Imperial Council. When the Council had decided what course to advise the Emperor to take the note and the decision of the Council would go to Hiroshima, where the Emperor is now residing.

In a matter so important to Japan it should be reasonable to allow a few days for an answer to get back to the council. That answer might be a declination or a reply, qualified by conditions requiring the further consideration of the council. When the note has been fully considered, and Japan has reached a conclusion, there will be a reply. Should a protracted delay be likely, there will be an acknowledgment of the receipt of the note.

If the State Department had refused to act upon the request of China, it might have been complained, in case China had then turned to Great Britain with a similar request, and the note of Great Britain had brought about a settlement of the contest, that the United States Government had allowed to slip into the hands of Great Britain an opportunity to pass upon a dispute in which Great Britain has a greater inclination than the United States to lean to the Chinese side.

Mr. Gresham has recently answered the suggestion that he has been partial to one side by referring an inquirer on the subject to the Ministers of China and Japan. When the Japanese Minister was asked to say whether he regarded the course of the State Department as indicating a partiality for China, he very positively answered that he did not.

The United States Government is trying to negotiate treaties with both China and Japan. Both efforts promise to succeed. The treaty with China is one which Minister Tsui left to his successor to complete, and the treaty with Japan is practically the one which failed on account of some disagreement as to the exclusion of Japanese laborers. The point in the new treaty considered of the greatest importance by the Japanese is in that article in which the United States relinquishes the right, asserted under existing treaties, to maintain Consular Courts in Japan.

Japan has been deeply stirred by the demand upon its Government that this extra-territorial jurisdiction be abolished. A revolution which was threatened as the result of the general irritation is given as one of the reasons for a war which China as an alternative preferred to a costly and ruinous war at home. The State Department is endeavoring to maintain an absolutely impartial attitude with both of these nations, with which the United States is negotiating.

There is no justification for the intimations that China is being favored in the interest of Great Britain, or that Japan is being "trapped" to secure the good-will of China and the approval of Great Britain.

DISCORD IN AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Proposal to Create Laborers' Representation May Cause a Crisis.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.—A prolonged conference of Austrian Ministers and Deputies was held to-day to discuss the question of a coalition in regard to the proposed electoral reforms. The two sections disagreed upon the proposal of the Government to create a workingmen's representation in Parliament. It is probable that a Ministerial crisis will ensue as the result of this disagreement.

BRITISH CONSERVATIVE GAIN.

Forfarshire Returns Ramsey in the Place of Sir John Rigby.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Parliamentary election held in Forfarshire, Scotland, Saturday, to fill the seat made vacant by the appointment of Sir John Rigby to the office of Lord of Appeal, resulted in the choice of Ramsey (Conservative) by a vote of 5,145 to 4,859 for Robson, (Liberal.) At the last election Sir John Rigby (Liberal) was opposed by a Liberal Unionist, whom he defeated by a vote of 4,943 to 4,077.

ANOTHER REFUTED INTERVIEW.

Associated Press Alleged Report of a Talk with Gen. Caprivi.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Germania, organ of the Clericals, publishes the following in its issue to-day:

"We learn from a well-informed source that the interview recently published in the United States, purporting to be between a Chicago journalist and Count von Caprivi, is regarded in official circles here as an invention. The story contains statements that are false; therefore, the comments of certain newspapers upon those statements, particularly in regard to the Polish question, are without foundation."

This refers to the alleged interview published in "Associated Press" papers on Oct. 28, in which the ex-Chancellor was represented as telling the "Associated Press correspondent" about the trouble he and the Emperor and Count zu Eulenburg had had over the treatment of the Social-Democrats and the Poles, and the consequent necessity of his own resignation.

FINNS APPEAL TO THE CZAR.

Great Changes Are Expected in the Council of State of Russian Empire.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says he has received a cipher telegram from St. Petersburg, saying that Count Heyden, Governor of Finland, and Councilor Tudeer, Vice President of the Finland Senate, have arrived in St. Petersburg to present themselves to the Czar as Grand Duke of Finland. They report that the Finns refuse to take the oath of allegiance to Nicholas II., because he has not yet sworn to preserve Finland and the Constitution. The Emperor has consulted the Grand Dukes about the matter. They are said to have declared openly in favor of freeing the press, with the view of exposing and stopping the abuses of officials.

Great changes are expected in the Council. Gen. Boukanoff, commander of the Cossack regiments, will probably be appointed Minister of War. It is stated that the Czarowitch will be made Governor of the Caucasus.

BRAZIL'S REBELLIOUS CHIEFS.

Saldanha da Gama Boasts of Taking the Field Against Moraes.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres says:

"Admiral saldanha da Gama, one of the Brazilian insurgent leaders, states that the revolutionary chiefs have definitely determined not to accept the Presidency of Prudente de Moraes. Admiral da Gama declares that he has 7,000 troops on the frontier of Rio Grande ready to begin hostilities immediately, and that he will himself command the troops, taking the field in a few weeks' time."

THAMES FLOOD IS SUBSIDING.

William Waldorf Astor Subscribes for the Relief of Sufferers.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The floods along the Thames caused by the recent storm are slowly subsiding. The Queen visited the flooded districts of Eton and Windsor today and distributed among the poor orders for coal, beef, soup, &c. She also gave £50 to the Relief Fund. William Waldorf Astor has given £100 to the fund for the relief of the flood sufferers at Maidenhead, where his residence, Cliveden, is located.

RUSSIAN MINISTERS RESIGN.

Portfolios of Foreign Affairs and War Returned to the Czar.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes the statement that M. de Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Vannooski, Minister of War, have tendered their resignations, but that the Czar has not as yet accepted them.

Wedding Date of Czar Nicholas.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily News from St. Petersburg:

"It is expected that the wedding of Emperor Nicholas and Princess Alix will take place on Nov. 26, because Advent begins at 2 P. M. on that day. The bride will be conveyed by a grand cortège in State coaches from the palace of Grand Duke Sergius to the Winter Palace, in the chapel of which the marriage will be solemnized, in the presence of only the relatives of the bride and bridegroom. It is not expected that the diplomatic body will be invited. After a short stay in the Winter Palace the pair will go to Krasnoe-Selo, where they will reside for some time."

Capture of a Belinese Stronghold.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 19.—The Niewsdag publishes a dispatch from Lombok stating that the Dutch have stormed and captured the town of Tjakra Negara, the stronghold of the Balinese. The Rajah of Lombok escaped during the fight, taking his treasure with him. The Dutch lost 150 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss was several hundreds.

Protests Against the Porte.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, referring to the Turkish outrages in Armenia, says:

"The news from Armenia attracts general attention. It is regarded as imperative that the Porte interfere energetically, otherwise the powers must. The Vossische Zeitung voices this view."

Funds for Earthquake Victims.

ROME, Nov. 19.—King Humbert has sent $4,000 to Messina and an equal amount to Reggio for the benefit of the earthquake sufferers. Premier Crispi has sent $2,000 to Reggio, $1,000 to Messina, and $500 to Catanzaro.

How the Mails of France Will Come.

HAVRE, Nov 19.—Owing to the blockade at the enrance to the harbor, caused by the wreck of the steamer Corsica, the mails from France have been dispatched by the way of St. Nazaire.

Arrests of Russian Rebels.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—Sixty persons have been arrested in Warsaw for distributing a circular advising the people not to take the oath of allegiance to Nicholas II.

Illness of an Hereditary Duke.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The hereditary Duke of Saxe-Weimar is seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs at Cap St. Martin.

REPUBLICAN CLUB'S COMING ELECTION

A Committee Appointed to Make Nominations—Campaign Expenses Paid.

The Republican Club, last night, appointed James R. Sheffield, Henry Gleason, James S. Lemaire, J. G. Baldwin, James A. Blanchard, Joseph Ullman, J. W. Hawes, Job E. Hedges, and John Proctor Clarke a committee to make nominations for officers next year.

The Campaign Committee submitted a report which showed that 112 members had contributed from $2 to $300 each for the recent campaign fund. The expenses of the campaign made by the club had been $3,358.94, all of which had been paid.

The report indorsed the plan of reorganization of the Committee of Thirty, and congratulated the club on recent Republican victories.

A suggestion by T. H. Aldrich that Congress send a committee to investigate reports of alleged ballot-box stuffing was not favorably received.

Bishop Thomas M. Clark.

From The Boston Transcript.

Bishop Thomas M. Clark of Rhode Island is to be honored on the approaching fortieth anniversary of his consecration by special religious services and a social reception. The Right Rev. Dr. Clark is now more than eighty-two years old, for he was born at Newburyport, July 4, 1812; he was graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was rector of Christ Church, Hartford, until the time of his election as Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Rhode Island. His anniversary as Bishop comes Dec. 6. It will be celebrated in Providence, when Bishops Potter of New-York and Lawrence of Massachusetts will deliver addresses in Grace Church, and afterward there will be a reception at the Trocadero.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA

Singers Warmly Welcomed for the Season by the Smart Set.

DEBUTANTES IN STUNNING GOWNS

Usual Lack of Attention to the Music and Plenty of Chatter and Gayety—Noticeable Gowns and Jewels.

Society welcomed the opera last night as a pleasing divertissement after the fatigue attendant upon the Horse Show. The opera is a most popular entertainment to which the hearts of social leaders will always remain true.

The welcome, although a warm one, for society is always glad when the opera season comes, lacked much of the enthusiasm of former years. The smart set was wearied by its many appearances at the Horse Show last week, or possibly it was saving itself for the round of innumerable gayeties to take place in the near future.

The house was as full as it has ever been on the first night of an Autumn season, and a large number of people were present from other cities. A good many boxholders gave opera parties, preceded by dinners.

The costumes were not especially elaborate, and only a few handsome jewels were worn. There was the usual lack of attention to the singers, except when the best-known songs of the opera were being sung, and there was the usual amount of chatter and conversation in the boxes.

Nearly all the fashionable débutantes of the coming Winter were present. They were better able to assume the rather blasé and uninterested air, which they imitate, than at the Horse Show, which one of the swell young women said last night was "ever so much more exciting than grand opera."

There had been some speculation all yesterday among society women as to whether Mrs. "Willie" K. Vanderbilt would be seen in Mr. Vanderbilt's box, and there was a little surprise when she occupied it during the evening. With Mrs. Vanderbilt was her daughter, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a quiet and becoming gown of pale pink satin.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who sat with Governor-elect Morton in Mr. Morton's and George Bliss's parterre box, wore one of the richest costumes of the evening, appearing in a handsome black silk gown, on the front of the bodice of which shone three brilliant diamond stars. Mrs. Morton also wore a diamond necklace of two or three strands.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly were in the parterre box owned by Mr. Sloane and Mr. Twombly. Mrs. Twombly was handsome in écru lace, with a vest of pink silk, and Mrs. Sloane wore a rich gown of pearl gray satin. Miss Adele Sloane, who sat in the same box, wore white chiffon, tufted with violets.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan sat in the Morgan box with their daughters, Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Morgan. Mrs. Morgan wore white brocade, Mrs. Hamilton also appeared in white, and Miss Morgan looked charming in white and green velvet.

Mrs. James H. Leverich occupied a box with friends, and looked handsome in a black brocade, with chiffon bodice and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, who sat with her husband and others in James Stillman's box, wore black velvet. Her daughter wore white, and the hostess, Mrs. Stillman, wore a becoming blue and white satin.

Mrs. Bayard Cutting was in the Cutting box, wearing chiffon and white satin and pink roses. Mrs. Henry Clews wore a rich gown of pale blue satin, and Mrs. Goelet a handsome costume, with a magnificent coronet of diamonds and pearls.

Among others seen in the parterre boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Thomas Hitchcock, mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, James A. Roosevelt, Buchanan Winthrop, Girard Foster, A. T. Van Ness, Charles C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, and Senator Brice.

Some of those in the grand tier boxes were Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Terrell, Miss Terrell, and Miss Bertha Terrell; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mrs. S. Carman Harriot, Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, F. L. Slade and Miss M. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goodridge, G. G. Williams, Miss E. L. Breese, Robert M. Thompson, and Frederick Clark.

In the stall boxes were Francis N. Bangs, E. C. Moore, and S. M. Swenson.

Among those seen in the orchestra seats were Charles C. Beaman, Nicholas Fish, George R. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. E. L. Collins, J. Oakes, Parke Godwin, George L. Rives, John H. Davis, Mrs. Penniman, Mrs. William Earle Dodge, George C. Clarke, Chevalier de Riva, Dr. E. L. Keyes, A. De Cordova, Julius Robertson, H. H. Vail, Jacob Ruppert and Miss Ruppert, James C. Parrish, Miss Cammann, Gen. T. T. Eckert, C. T. Wills, Thomas Diamond, George R. Read, John R. Downey, Frederick Butterfield, W. H. Tailer, Mrs. C. G. Goodhue, and W. Cauldwell.

MERITS OF THE PERFORMANCE.

An Excellent Cast Which Does Not Present Any New Features.

The performance of Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," which was chosen for the opening opera, does not call for any serious or extended comment. The members of the cast have all appeared before in the rôles which they assumed last night, and consequently there it not a great deal to say about the merits of their work. The cast embraced Mme. Melba as Juliet, Mlle. De Vigne as Stephano, Mlle. Bauermeister as Gertrude, M. Jean de Reszke as Romeo, M. Plançon as Capulet, M. Edouard de Reszke as Friar Laurence, M. Mauguiere as Tybalt, and Signor Gromzeski as Mercutio. Mlle. de Vigne replaced Mlle. Guercia as Stephano, but it will be remembered that the former was here three seasons ago. Signor Gromzeski was a member of last season's company, but the rôle of Mercutio was then in the hands of M. Martapours.

It will be pleasant news to opera goers that the old favorites are all in excellent condition, though, in the most popular language of the day, Mme. Melba and M. Plançon may be said to be slightly overtrained. Nevertheless, there was not a voice on the stage last night that was not capable of doing its duty in the way of those tours de force without which grand opera in French and Italian is a pale and delusive shadow. Mme. Melba and M. Plançon have been much in evidence at Sunday night concerts of late, and hence the general public knows pretty well how they are singing. It should be said, however, that both appeared last night to better advantage than they have in any recent concert. Mme. Melba's legato singing was better sustained, owing to her better command of breath, and consequently her work was more excellent in point of smoothness. Her acting as Juliet still strikes many notes of artificiality and insincerity, but in the present state of the public taste in opera this counts for little with the majority of her hearers. M. Plançon's work gained in force and impressiveness from the freedom of movement which he misses so much on the concert stage.

M. Jean de Reszke's Romeo is known to be one of the most graceful, romantic, and impassioned figures of the contemporaneous operatic stage. The famous tenor, as usual, created the impression of being in bad voice at the beginning of the opera, but when he had warmed to his work he sang with his old-time wealth of feeling and with an abundance of admirably-polished art. His brother Edouard was a trifle hoarse, it seemed, but his big voice, which at times is overwhelming in the massiveness of its tone, rolled out sonorously and freely. A shortening of some of his phrases indicated that there was a little more effort than usual in some of his work.

Signor Gromzeski has a pleasing, but light, baritone voice, but he can hardly be regarded as an ideal Mercutio. The chorus sang with vigor and general effect, though the men, as is their wont, were prone to wander from the key. One or two members of the new American auxiliary force kept themselves a trifle too much in evidence, but they will probably discover before long that they are not playing principal parts. The orchestra did its work excellently, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with his customary skill and firmness.

THEY MAY FIGHT ANOTHER DUE

Count di Gibacoa Said to be Perfecting Himself at Fencing to Meet His Old Opponent, Juan Pedro.

Count di Gibacoa was among those who attended the ladies' day celebration of the Fencers Club yesterday. He recently came to this city from Havana for the purpose, it is said, of perfecting himself in the art of self-defense, with a view of taking part in another duel.

As has been reported, the Count fought last Spring with Juan Pedro for an opponent. Pedro is a wealthy resident of Havana. The battle of swords was not satisfactory to either contestant, and because of this, it is said, arrangements have been made for a second meeting. The rival in Havana, according to accounts, has the services of a prominent Parisian maitre d'armes to coach him.

In the first encounter both the Count and Juan Pedro were wounded, the Count receiving the point of the sword in the side, but, fortunately for him, the weapon struck a rib and glanced off. The Count had been in one previous duel in France.

Count di Gibacoa is now practising with several of the best fencers in this city, and a few days ago there was a very lively meeting on Staten Island. He kept his opponents busy defending themselves from his rapid thrusts. He will go back to Havana with his fencing knowledge well sharpened.

The Count is rather short in stature, well built, and does not appear to be more than thirty or thirty-five years old.

PRIEST AND DOCTOR DISPUTED

AT THEIR FEET LAY JAMES WHELEN WITH FRACTURED SKULL.

He Had Been Injured While Trying to Stop a Runaway Team in a Brooklyn Street.

A priest from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Pacific Street, near Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, and Ambulance Surgeon Schell of the Homeopathic Hospital, in Cumberland Street, had a long argument in a drug store in Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, while James Whelen of 452 De Kalb Avenue, lay on the floor, unconscious, with a fractured skull.

Whelen was riding a horse in Washington Avenue. As he reached Atlantic Avenue a team of horses attached to a carriage became frightened and ran away.

Whelen spurred his horse after them and caught the bridle rein of one of them. In their struggle to continue their run the horses dragged Whelen from his animal.

The wheels of the carriage passed over his head. Passers-by who witnessed the accident picked him up and carried him into the nearest drug store.

It was learned that he was a Roman Catholic, and, when a messenger was sent to call an ambulance, another was sent for a priest.

The priest came first, and began to administer the last rites of the Church as soon as he ascertained Whelen's condition. He had not progressed far when Ambulance Surgeon Schell arrived.

The latter glanced at Whelen and concluded that there was a chance to save his life. He interrupted the priest in his ceremony and asked to be allowed to dress Whelen's wounds.

The priest objected, saying the most important thing to be attended to was the preparation of the injured man's soul for the death which he thought was imminent.

The dispute lasted for several minutes, and warm words were interchanged. Finally, when the surgeon convinced the priest that there was probably no danger of immediate death, he was allowed to have his way.

He dressed Whelen's wounds and took him in the ambulance to the Homeopathic Hospital.

There late last night it was said that Whelen's condition was very critical.

He is twenty-two years old and unmarried.

The runaway team was captured soon after Whelen fell. There was no one in the carriage.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Perry S. Heath of Cincinnati is at the Plaza.

—Senator Michael F. Collins of Troy is at the Metropole.

—Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester is at the Park Avenue.

—Col. Henry W. Closson, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

—Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley of Albany is at the Normandie.

—Congressman-elect N. D. Sperry of Connecticut and Gen. Julius Stahel of Washington, D. C., are at the St. James.

—Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, Congressman Benton McMillin of Tennessee, ex-Congressman William Whiting, and Edward L. Pierce of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:05 A. M.—100 Forsyth Street; Cole Brothers, pork packers; damage, $400.
5:05 A. M.—501 West Forty-fourth Street; Frank Hanke, cabinet factory; no damage.
10:40 A. M.—73 Monroe Street; Meyer Kranes, tenement; damage slight.
2:20 P. M.—885 Sixth Avenue; James Waterloo, dwelling; damage, $25.
11:15 P. M.—144 Madison Street; occupied by Joseph Golombo; damage trifling.

Sale of Rare Books at Bangs's.

A collection of books from several private libraries, comprising 376 works in various departments of English literature, the classics, history, travels, science, theology, and philosophy, was sold yesterday at the auction rooms of Bangs & Co., 739 Broadway. The bidders were mostly second-hand bookstore men. Prices ranged from 1 cent to $3.50, while many volumes went begging for a bid. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday there will be sales of rare and valuable books.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

NO DRAMATIC NOVELTIES

An Uneventful Monday Night in All the New-York Theatres.

COLORED FOLKS INVADE THE BIJOU

New Living Pictures, As Nude As Possible, in "Little Christopher Columbus"—Music Hall "Turns."

There was nothing new in the city theatres last night except "living pictures" and music-hall "turns." There were quite enough of these to satisfy the taste for them, which, happily, seems to be on the decline. At the Garden Theatre a partly new and excessively nude set of tableaus of the original Kilanyi order were exhibited, with explanations more or less to the point, generally less, and sometimes needlessly coarse, by the preposterous Bey of Barataria. There were fifteen of these, and each contained one or more seemingly-naked females. The prettiest of them were vignettes, exhibited in oval gilt frames; the showiest was "At the Gate of Paradise," after Heyser, in which a bare lady held up a gilt wine cup in front of the rose-colored gates of the abode of those houris and almas and odalisques whose prophet erstwhile was Mohommed, but is now surely Mr. Edward E. Rice. The worst of them was "After the Bath," from a painting by Alchmovitz.

As a popular show, "Little Christopher Columbus" has been greatly improved, but principally by the introduction of new "variety" acts. It is as pleasing to the eye as the best of its kind, but no great personal hits have been made by any of the prominent performers. Much of the unusual success of "1492" was due to Walter Jones and Theresa Vaughn. They have no equals in the present company.

Mr. Barnet's long-lived burlesque play, by the way, is in New-York again, at the Harlem Opera House, with all the principal performers.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.

Not another person could have found a seat, and only a few dozen more of them places in which to stand, at Koster & Bial's Theatre last evening. That most mysterious instinct that almost always causes a large number of people to gather in any place of amusement where a performance worth seeing is to be given no doubt explained the size of the audience, and another illustration of that instinct's accuracy was presented by the many merits, of not a few kinds, that characterized the various variants of variety listed on this week's programme.

Among the entertainment's not too many novel features was the singing of a man and woman named Bruet-Riviere, who have just arrived from Paris, and who proved it by having an extremely Gallic air. Mme. Bruet-Riviere is slender and dark, while her companion towers proudly beside her and looks good naturedly over an Othello beard. They imitated cats and other musical instruments with no little cleverness, and were kindly received, but they created hardly enough excitement to make a journey so long as that from Paris seem worth their while.

By far the most enjoyable portions of the performance were those supplied by people with whom everybody has long been familiar. That could hardly fail to be the case with Carmencita and Fougère in the bill, for they remain, as they have always been, quite the best representatives of their respective classes that New-York has ever seen. Carmencita, it is true, has made the mistake of becoming a bit civilized, and no longer comes upon the stage like a colt who has leaped a pair of pasture bars, but she is still a very remarkable young woman for all that, while in the extremely "troublante" Fougère there has been no change at all.

Also deserving of comment are Erminia Chelli, whose trapeze act is gently amazing; the trained dogs and doves of Ivan Tschernoff; the under-water feats of the well-named Finneys, and the queer little Rossows, whose athletics and wrestling would make an admirable addition to the Brownie show, for they belong to that impish race much more certainly than any of the Fourteenth Street youngsters. The "living pictures" still excite quite as much applause as ever, and deserve it quite as well—an assertion, fortunately, at which nobody can take offense.

COLORED FOLKS AT THE BIJOU.

There is an extraordinary exhibition at the Bijou Theatre this week. In a theatre on Broadway, and in the heart of the city, it has rarely been equaled. The title of the entertainment is, "The South Before the War," and most of the performers are of the Ethiopian race. The scene is a cotton plantation, and there is no drama to speak of, but, for people who like genuine darkey songs and dances and part singing, the performance will doubtless have some attractiveness. The humors of cotton picking, unloading, and firing a steamboat, are illustrated, and there is an incidental camp-meeting scene. The entertainment concludes with a prize cake walk.

NEW THINGS AT TONY PASTOR'S.

There were some new features and some new nonsense provided for the amusement of the frequenters of Tony Pastor's Theatre last night. Mlle. Bertina, a petite and apparently spineless young woman, made her reappearance and gained many plaudits from that part of the audience which was interested in the feats of contortionists. She succeeded in breaking an egg, which was bound to her forehead, by a backward kick, and did several other astonishing things. Miss Imogene Comer made her first appearance here as a contralto songstress, and Miss Norma Wills and Monti Collins, as "society sketch artists," said funny things for the amusement of the audience. Ramzo and Arno, known upon the programme as comic gymnasts, were there, and Al H. Wilson was as entertaining as usual. Of course, Mr. Pastor was on hand.

ADA REHAN'S CLOSING SEASON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—Ada Rehan, supported by Augustin Daly's company, began the closing week of her starring tour at the Olympic Theatre, in this city, to-night. The seats for this evening's performance had been practically all disposed of two weeks ago, as, indeed, had all the choice places for every night this week, and the theatre was packed to overflowing long before the orchestra took its place. It was a brilliant audience, in which the leaders of St. Louis society held the boxes and the best seats, and that it had come prepared to give Miss Rehan a royal welcome was made known the moment she made her entrance. She was greeted with a reception such as no actress ever before experienced in this city. A volume of applause which filled the house from orchestra to gallery arose upon her appearance, gained force as it continued, until it seemed as though a thunderburst had been confined in the auditorium, and could not escape, and rolled on for fully a minute, while the actress stood bowing her acknowledgments. This was but the beginning of a series of outbursts which interrupted the performance whenever Miss Rehan made a strong point. St. Louis fairly went wild over her.

The play to-night was "The Last Word," and Miss Rehan gave her strong interpretation of Baroness Vera with an artistic finish that fully justified the enthusiasm of the audience. During the week she will be seen in "Love on Crutches," "Twelfth Night," and "The Taming of the Shrew." She will close her starring tour Saturday night, and return to New-York in time to appear at Daly's Theatre in the opening of the Winter season, Nov. 27, as Viola, in "Twelfth Night."

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Hoyt's Theatre.—The sixth week of "A Milk-White Flag" at Hoyt's Theatre was last night ushered in with new specialties and one added scene in the third act. Lew Bloom, the funny tramp, returned to the cast and more than repeated his previous success. Two new-comers were William Wolff, who played the part of the General, the rôle made vacant by Frank Keenan starting out as a star, and Miss Lillie Larkelle, who played the part of the Orphan. Mr. Wolff gave an excellent performance, as good in every way as Mr. Keenan's, although built on somewhat different lines. Miss Larkelle made a great success, and may be regarded as one of the "Flag's" most entertaining features. On Monday next, the fiftieth consecutive performance of Hoyt's satire will be given, and a souvenir is promised that will be as useful as it is beautiful.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Bonnie Thornton, who is more than seven, despite her clever assumption of ingenuous childhood, amused the audiences at Proctor's yesterday with some piquant new songs, of which "Caprice" was the most catching. Farnum and Seymour did some extraordinary leaping and somersaulting; Dolan and Lenharr presented a neat little sketch, M. Loisett exhibited his trained storks, dogs, and monkeys, formerly a feature at Hagenbeck's, and there were other bright things in the vaudeville. The living pictures and song tableaus are still very popular. "On the Bowery" is a new picture of metropolitan life that is very graphic.

—Eden Musée.—In a lower chamber of the Eden Musée the death of the Czar of Russia is depicted, while among the Kings and Queens of the world the new Czar, Nicholas II., will take his place for the first time. The figure of the new Czar is an excellent one and represents him in the military uniform of Russia. He has literally stepped into his father's boots, because the high-topped Russian riding boots, with spurs, are the ones worn by the wax representation of his illustrious father. Several new figures will be added shortly, among them a mechanical figure from Munich. Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra gives two concerts daily.

—Grand Opera House.—"Rosedale" is this week's play at the Grand Opera House, with Joseph Haworth as Elliot Grey and Isabelle Evesson as Rosa Leigh. Next week the ever popular "Two Orphans" will be presented there.

—American Theatre.—"Later On," with Hallen and Hart and their company, is now at Mr. French's handsome west side theatre. Next week Wilson Barrett will begin a two months' engagement there in "The Manxman."

—Columbia, Brooklyn.—"The Girl I Left Behind Me" began the second week of its engagement last night.

WESLEYAN'S TYPHOID OUTBREAK

Dr. C. A. Lindsley Traces It to Oysters Infected with the Germs of the Disease—Fattened Near a Sewer.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 19.—Dr. Charles A. Lindsley of this city, Secretary of the State Board of Health, said to-day that beyond the shadow of a doubt, the epidemic of typhoid fever at Wesleyan University could be traced to oysters infected with the germs of disease.

It had been ascertained, he said, that the oysters provided for a series of banquets at the university had been placed in a portion of the Quinepiac River here to fatten. The fattening ground is close to the house of the dealer from whom the oysters for Middletown consumption were obtained, and it was learned that two members of the dealer's family had suffered from the fever, and that excreta had been discharged into a sewer which empties into the river close to the place where the oysters had been placed.

There are forty-five cases of fever in New-Hoven at the present time, according to Health Officer Wright.

THE OBITUARY RECORD

Odle Close.

Odle Close, one of the oldest members of the Westchester County Bar, died at his home in Croton Falls yesterday morning. He was seventy-eight years old. He was associated with ex-Collector William H. Robertson in the law firm of Close & Robertson, the oldest in Westchester County.

He was born in Greenwich, Conn., and entered Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1842. He commenced the study of law in the town of Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1845. During the time he was pursuing his professional studies he taught school in Wilton, Conn., and was Principal of Bedford Academy for three years. He practiced his profession in Bedford until 1854, when he removed to Croton Falls.

He and ex-Collector William H. Robertson, in copartnership, opened an office in Mott Haven, then a part of Westchester County, and kept it open until 1865, when they removed to White Plains. Mr. Close was elected Supervisor of the town of North Salem in 1868, and held the office for twenty-two years. In addition to being a Supervisor and an active lawyer, he held the office of Register in Bankruptcy from 1867 for twelve years. He was also appointed by Gov. Dix, in 1873, one of the Commissioners to draft amendments to the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Close was married in 1846 to Miss Samantha B. Newman of Glens Falls, and had three children. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Edward Allen Conlin.

Edward Allen Conlin, a nephew of the late William J. Florence, died yesterday at his residence, 170 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He was in his thirty-second year and unmarried. His father, Edward B. Conlin, a brother of the comedian and formerly Captain of the famous Washington Greys, a cavalry squadron of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., died Nov. 13. The son was for many years a Custom House employe. His body will be buried in the Florence plot in Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George Ross, State Senator of Pennsylvania, died yesterday at Doylestown, Penn. He was born in Doylestown Aug. 24, 1841. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and had practiced ever since in Bucks and neighboring counties. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention of 1873, was elected to the State Senate in 1886, and re-elected in 1890. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh District in 1884 and 1888.

—William Jacobus, ex-Postmaster of Montclair, N. J., died yesterday. He was sixty-nine years old and a son of John H. Jacobus. He was born in Cedar Grove, N. J. He was the first Democratic Postmaster in the town, being appointed by President Buchanan in 1858. He was also appointed by President Cleveland in 1886. He was engaged in the real estate business, and was once wealthy. He leaves two sons and two daughters.

—James T. Sykes of Rockville, Conn., died Sunday. He was thirty-nine years old. He was a prominent woolen manufacturer and a brother of George Sykes, also engaged in the manufacturing business.

Toler-Burhans.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Miss Minnie Burhans, daughter of Jesse Burhans, a popular young woman living at Saugerties, and John Watts de Peyster Toler of Tivoli, a grandson of Gen. de Peyster, were very quietly married in Saugerties yesterday, at the rectory of the village Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Coles. The groom was the unsuccessful nominee for Assemblyman in the Second Dutchess County District at the recent election.

Don't Fail to See
the display of unique Furniture at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S, 43 West 23d St.—ADV.

KILLED BY A POWDER EXPLOSION

Two Men Lose Their Lives by an Accident at the Phœnix Powder Works, Near Farmingdale, N. J.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Nov. 19.—An explosion that shook every house in the neighborhood and made the residents believe that an earthquake had visited the place was felt here soon after 1 o'clock to-day. One of the large outhouses of the Phœnix Powder Works in which was stored nearly a ton of rifle powder was blown high in the air, and the two men working therein were killed outright. They were George Disbrow and Edward W. Sharp. What is left of their bodies to-night lies in the small undertaking establishment of Halstead Wainwright.

The Phœnix Powder Works are situated about a mile east of the town, in what, several years ago, was farming land. The President of the company is William H. Taylor of New-York, and the stockholders are principally wealthy men of that city. Until the accident of to-day no fatality had occurred there since the works were established, in the Fall of 1888. One of the numerous outhouses was blown up a year or two ago, but, fortunately, no one was injured. Powder, in its manufacture, goes through at least fifteen different processes, and a separate house is required for each. The buildings are at least 200 yards apart, so that, in case one explodes, there is little danger of any of the others meeting the same fate. A row of a dozen buildings on the main road leading from Hamilton to Farmingdale marks the houses of the employes, about thirty in number.

Disbrow and Sharp were working in the coining mill, where the powder, after being pressed into cakes, is ground into rough powder, preparatory to going to the glazing mill, where the finishing touches are put on. The men are required to wear shoes without nails, and all their clothing must be changed before going into any of the mills. Disbrow and Sharp would have been through their work in a little while. Their load of powder was nearly ready to be taken to the glazing

TO LINE UP AGAINST YALE

Harvard's Team in Fine Condition for Saturday's Game.

DOING LIGHT WORK AND RESTING

Only the Coaches and the Players Know Their Capabilities—To Start for Springfield on Friday.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 19.—If Harvard does not win at Springfield on Saturday, it will not be the fault of the management of the football team. Every precaution is being taken to keep the men in condition. The practice is light. After the work on the Soldiers' Field every afternoon, the men take the train for Auburndale in time for dinner. After practice of signals and talks from the coaches, they go to bed early and return to Cambridge in time for 9 o'clock recitations. This operation will be gone through with every day up to Friday, when the men will leave for Springfield. Complete rest and secrecy is thus obtained, and the team will go to Springfield with its supporters in entire ignorance as to its exact condition. What Capt. Emmons's eleven may develop into on the Hampden Park gridiron is left for the future to determine. That it is a strong team there is no question. That it is a stronger team than Yale's the contest on Saturday alone can decide. Grit and determination go a long way, and never before has Harvard had a team so strong in will and sheer grit.

The personality of the football players will show the ground for belief in their ability to beat Yale. The team as it will probably line up in Springfield, together with statistics of the men, is as follows:

	Age.	Wt.	Height. Ft.	In.
R. W. Emmons, '95, l. e	21	179	6	
R. H. Hallowell, '96, l. t	20	172	6	
W. C. Mackie, M. S., l. g	24	208	6	1
F. G. Shaw, '97, c	19	194	6	2
J. N. Shaw, '98, r. g	18	195	6	
B. G. Waters, L. S., r. t	23	186	5	11½
A. H. Brewer, '96, r. e	19	162	5	11
R. D. Wrenn, '95, q. b	21	148	5	9
C. Brewer, '96, h. b	21	150	5	10
E. N. Wrightington, '97, h. b	19	163	5	10½
J. C. Fairchild, '95, f. b	21	160	5	7½

Whittemore may go in for full back, instead of Fairchild, and there is an indefinite rumor that Cabot, '98, who played left end in Emmons's place during the latter half of the game with Brown last Thursday, is being coached for that position. There may be other surprises in store, too, but it is probable that the coaches will not interfere radically with what is already a well-balanced and well-trained team. Of course, both Mananhan and Wheeler are possibilities for left tackle. Both are heavier men than Hallowell, but neither has shown up so well in the practice and preliminary games. Neither Gonterman nor Gould stand any chance of being allowed to play. Great reliance is being placed upon Charlie Brewer and Wrightington, and if the position of full back could only be filled as well to a certainty as they do their work as half backs the team would be much stronger behind the line than it now is. Neither Brewer nor Wrightington can be said to be each other's superior, and both stand in line for the Captainship of next year. Both are brilliant runners, both are unexcelled at dodging. It only requires severe practice in punting to make them perfect backs.

Harvard will stand or fall upon the football tactics of Mr. Lorin F. Deland. At every game he has been upon the field, notebook in hand, following each play with minute attention and getting down memoranda from which the men later have profited. He is with them now at Auburndale, and, whether the Harvard eleven stands or falls, his genius has made a mark upon their play. He has been the power behind the throne, and has exercised his power to the utmost. Mr. Lathrop has looked after the physical condition of the men, and it is to him that they will owe the strength and ability to stand the strain of a great game. Old football players like Newell, Upton, Lewis, and Cranston have been giving their advice, and the men have not lacked for expert coaching.

More than half of the men who will line up against Yale next Saturday have never faced a Yale football team. Emmons, Waters, Mackie, Beale, and "Charlie" Brewer were in last year's Yale game. The two Shaws are new men. Arthur Brewer played in the latter part of the Pennsylvania game last Thanksgiving Day, after Emmons was hurt, but that is the only big contest in which he has taken part. Wrenn has played on his high-school and class teams, but this is his first year with a 'Varsity eleven. Fairchild has been substitute quarter back for the 'Varsity, and Hallowell has played on his class team. Beale was quarter back on the 'Varsity last year, but has been distanced in the race for the same position this year by "Bob" Wrenn. Whittemore is a famous baseball player and Captain of the Harvard nine, although he has had some football practice in his class team and on the 'Varsity squad last year. Hayes, at half back, and Doucette, at centre, stand a chance of going into the big games in case of injury to the regular men. This is their first year with the 'Varsity squad. Manahan has played in 'Varsity games, and, but for his accident, would have had his old place in the Yale game.

YALE MEN WORK WELL.

Yesterday's Practice Was Open to the Public and the Attendance Was Large.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—The daily practice of the Yale football eleven this afternoon was open to the public at large, an unexpected move, considering the rigidity with which Capt. Hinkey has enforced secrecy upon the work of the eleven the past few weeks. The announcement that spectators were to be admitted within the Yale field was not made till 1 o'clock, but before the team appeared at 2:15, nearly 2,000 spectators were on hand.

Jerrems was found at right half back, where he played in such fine form that he may be put down as certain to hold the place. Greenway was on hand, but did not even wear his uniform. He may go into the game with Harvard Saturday, but there is no possibility of his lasting longer than half an hour.

The practice this afternoon was an hour long, and there was only a single injury, that of Thorne, whose back was slightly wrenched in bucking the centre. He will be all right tomorrow.

The tickets for the Harvard game were distributed here this afternoon without friction. The system used was by application blanks, and a throng of over 1,000 filed through the Yale cooperative store to obtain seats. The remaining tickets, about 100, will go on sale to-morrow. The best seats are all gone, but positions at the end of the field are left. A big premium is being offered for good seats, but very few have fallen into the hands of the speculators. Yale men have gone to Springfield and other places where tickets were sent to secure additions to their regular allowance.

COLUMBIA, 18; BARNARD, 6.

Schoolboys Play for the Interscholastic Championship.

Columbia.	Position.	Barnard.
Wadsworth	Right end	Gilroy
McCarville	Right tackle	Washburn
Williams	Right guard	Amerman
Beinecke	Centre	Parsons
Fleischman	Left guard	Steers
Coles	Left tackle	Beals
Kittle	Left end	Wall
De Mauriac, (Capt.)	Quarter back	Wilkins
Cowperthwait	Right half back	Vom Baur
Pommer	Left half back	Syme, (Capt.)
Van Sickle	Full back	Moore

The contestants for the championship of the second section of the Interscholastic football series played another very interesting game yesterday afternoon. The teams were those representing Columbia Grammar School and Barnard School, and they struggled for two thirty-minute halves at Mount Morris Park. It was generally conceded that Barnard would win owing to the fine form which they have displayed throughout the entire season, but being considerably weakened by the fact that two of their very best players were barred from the series by the rulings of the association, they lost the game by the score of 18 to 6.

The Grammar School boys have shown marked improvement in tackling, interference, and all other points of the game since their overwhelming defeat by De La Salle. Their bettered condition certainly proved a very important factor and without doubt won their game. For Barnard Capt. Syme played a good game. By a remarkable run he scored Barnard's only touchdown, and throughout the entire struggle tackled and punted finely. The summary:

Score—Columbia Grammar, 18; Barnard, 6. Touch-downs—Pommer, (2,) Cowperthwait, Van Sickle. Goals kicked from touch-downs—Vom Baur, Cowperthwait. Umpire—Mr. Bedford, Brooklyn Latin School. Referee—Mr. Brookfield, Cutler. Linesman—Mr. Moran, Berkeley.

De La Salle, 50; Hamilton, 0.

De La Salle.	Position.	Hamilton.
A. McGinnis	Left end	Miller
McGwyre	Left tackle	Mills
Phelan	Left guard	Campbell
Falvey	Centre	Brown
McNally	Right guard	Burkhardt
Corrigan	Right tackle	Shalton
Luders	Right end	Mescomb
T. Brennan	Quarter back	F. Shalton
K. D. Tilford	Left half back	Carey
E. O'Shea	Right half back	Platt
A. Beers, (Capt.)	Full back	Ferris

The Hamilton Institute-De La Salle game of football at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon came to rather an abrupt termination. After twenty minutes' play, during which De La Salle's scientific tactics effected a score of 50 points, an average of 2½ points a minute, Ferris, Hamilton's full back, was accidentally kicked in the head while making a very difficult tackle. The blow rendered him unconscious for over twenty minutes. When he was finally brought around, it was decided by the Captains of both teams and by the referee that it would be wise to discontinue the game owing to this unlucky disaster. Score: De La Salle, 50; Hamilton, 0. Umpire—T. P. Browne, Trinity. Referee—L. Jackson, Trinity. Linesman—Dillenbeck, Harvard.

Princeton to Play at Orange.

The management of the Orange Athletic Club have secured a game for to-morrow afternoon with Princeton University on the Orange Oval, East Orange. This announcement will be interesting news to football patrons, as much disappointment resulted from the canceling of the game earlier in the season. This will be the last game of the season for the Orange team, and a great deal of interest is being taken in the match, as many are anxious to see how the champions will show up against the Tigers. It has been the custom for Orange to break training immediately after the Crescents' game, but the men will all remain in condition until after the Princeton game. The game with Princeton has always been an interesting one, the score last year was 8—0. Orange is in much better condition, and is playing a better game than ever before, so that it should be a hard fought game. The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Princeton's Team Improving.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19.—Jesse B. Riggs, '92; Parke Davis, '93, and Lewis, '91, arrived to-day to coach the football team, and will remain several days. The practice this afternoon was behind closed gates, but it is said to-night that a little improvement was shown in the general work of the team. Armstrong was again tried at half back, and showed some improvement. He showed up especially well in bracing the line. Ward at quarter continues to improve. The interference still continues weak, and is quickly broken by the second eleven ends. Much attention was devoted to Cochran at full back, who kicked better than usual and bucked the line well.

FOREIGN CYCLISTS TRAINING.

They Ride on the Circle in Central Park and Do Road Work.

The cycling champions who have come across the Atlantic to win additional fame and Yankee dollars evidently intend to be in first-class condition when the international races begin in Madison Square Garden a week from this evening. All of them were out on the road yesterday, limbering up, and, judging by the form displayed on the Circle in Central Park, a few days' riding will be sufficient to keep most of them up to concert pitch.

Entries for the tournament came in yesterday with a rush, and there is now no doubt that the racing will be the best ever held in this country. The presence of the foreign professionals is bound to create a furor in racing circles. All of the men are acknowledged cracks, all holding championships in their respective countries. The list of local racing men promises to be very large, one local club alone having entered fully thirty of its men.

After speeding on the Circle, the European riders were piloted up the road toward King's Bridge by the old-time six-day pedestrian, Peter Golden, who is now himself a rider of acknowledged ability.

Verheyen, the most promising of all the German riders, is in better shape than any of the others. He certainly is the coming man in Europe. He will appear in most of the short-distance races, and undoubtedly will make the indoor records fly. It is possible that he will also race in some of the five and ten mile events, as he has shown good work in both of these distances. Edwards, the Englishman, showed himself to be nearly fit in his work on the Circle. After a fast spin of nearly three miles he appeared to be not in the least distressed, and said he felt like repeating the distance.

Colombo, the handsome Italian, is in capital shape, despite the rough sea voyage which ended on Sunday. He is the holder of three national championships, and can be relied upon to carry Italy's flag to the front, if it lies in his power to do so.

Of the foreigners, Lesna is undoubtedly the best long-distance man. In France they say he is the peer of all at road racing. He was thoroughly at home on the road going up to King's Bridge yesterday afternoon.

Guerry, the Parisian, intends to make a great effort to carry off the short distance honors. Of course, he has raced with the great Zimmerman, and knows that with the champion opposed to him he can hope only for second honors; but when the champion does not start in any race in which he is entered, he feels confident of more than holding his own.

The great Zimmerman and "Kid" Wheeler did their work yesterday at Freehold, N. J., the home of the champion. The roads in that vicinity are well adapted to cycling, and the champion, appreciating this fact, intends to do all of his training there until the track in Madison Square Garden is completed.

Lovers of cycle racing in this city had little opportunity during the season just closed of witnessing the best performers on the national circuit. This was owing to the fact that none of the cracks would risk their bones on the unsafe tracks hereabouts. In the coming tournament they will have an opportunity to see the best men of the year, because they have already sent in their entries. A full list of entries will probably be announced by Manager Sheehan to-morrow.

The big silver trophy given by The New-York Times to encourage general excellence from the local clubs will be on exhibition at the Garden during the tournament. To the club whose members score the largest number of wins, only firsts, seconds, and thirds to count, will be awarded the prize.

Yonkers Cyclists Celebrate.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The fifteenth anniversary of the Yonkers Bicycle Club was celebrated this evening by a dinner at Moultrie's. Covers were laid for fifty. President G. William Curran acted as toastmaster. Among the speakers were Elliott Mason of New-York City, who was the "Father of the Club"; ex-President Charles P. Ward, Treasurer J. Edward Murphy, Capt. C. S. Burnham, ex-Capt. C. B. Lockwood, J. Perry Warden, the bicyle tourist and lecturer; and J. Joseph Lawrence of The Yonkers Statesman, who, in responding to "The Press," sprang on the audience a burlesque journal called The Cyclers' Statesman. This Yonkers Club is the second League of American Wheelmen club in this State, the first being the New-York Bicycle Club.

Thanksgiving Day Cycling.

Cyclers will have a great time on Long Island according to present arrangements on Thanksgiving Day. A twenty-five-mile road race is scheduled in Jamaica on what is known as the Tatum course. The course is eight and one-third miles around, the start being made from Liberty Hotel, in Jamaica, west down Broadway to the old Rockaway Road, where it intersects Broadway in Woodhaven; thence to Rockaway Turnpike, near the Ridgewood pumping station and return, three times around. Among the entries to date are Yarrington and Quartrup of the Queens County Wheelmen, White of the Lynbrook Wheelmen, Earl, Daub, and Wise of the Liberty Wheelmen; Young of the Kings County Wheelmen, Boyce of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Butler and Munz of the Amphions, Bergen and Burns brothers of the Bushwicks, and Schoen and Davis of the Brightons. There will also be an eight-mile race for boys under fifteen years. Prizes are offered in each contest, and the entries close Saturday, Nov. 24.

Lenox Wheelmen's Reception.

The Lenox Wheelmen gave their fourth annual reception on Saturday evening at Jaeger's, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Dancing began at 9:30. The dancers were not forgotten in the more prosaic part of the programme, and a fine collation was awaiting them when the last waltz ended. Among those present were Miss Daisy Steinhart, Miss Hortense Untermeyer, Miss Lulu Hartmyer, Miss Meriam Korn, Miss E. Eisler, Miss G. Marx of Chicago, Miss B. Cahn, Miss Estelle Herrman, Miss F. Lissauer, Miss L. Korn, Miss Daisy Moorelis, Miss Jeanette Korn, Miss M. Schlestern, Miss Mandel, and Miss Hecht.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The ticket posted by the Nominating Committee of the Riverside Wheelmen will probably be strongly opposed. Three of the nominees have already scratched their names from the list, and it is said that others will follow suit. The opposition faction has not yet organized, but will likely do so in a few days.

—The century run planned by the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing, L. I., for Sunday next is not an open event, as many riders have been led to suppose. Only members will be allowed to participate.

—William O. Tate won first prize in the Montauk Wheelmen's whist tournament last Saturday evening. It was a smoker's set.

—On Dec. 8 the racing men of the Riverside Wheelmen will be banqueted by the club.

SHOOTING FOR THE ABEEL TROPHY

Company G's Team Did Well at the Seventh's Armory.

There was a great crowd of marksmen at the Seventh Regiment Armory last evening to witness the forty-third competition for the Abeel Trophy, and incidentally to assist in opening the indoor rifle shooting season of 1894-5. The Abeel Trophy, which is open to teams of ten men from each company, is one of the principal matches of the indoor season, and the number of teams unlimited. Each man is allowed seven shots standing and seven prone at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, and all competitions have to take place between Nov. 1 and April 1 each year.

The winning team is allowed to hold the trophy for thirty days, subject to challenge at the end of twenty days, and the challenging teams are required to notify the Inspector of Rifle Practice, so that at least ten days are allowed the challenged company for preparation. Should more than one challenge be received the Inspector shall decide precedence and appoint the date for each company to shoot. In all, nineteen teams are entered this year, and of these, six shot last evening.

Company G's men did the best work, and put up a total of 627 points, scoring 296 offhand and 331 lying down. The record for the competition is as follows: 200 yards, 324 points, held by CompanyC; 500 yards, 339 points, held by Company H; total record, 648 points, held by Company F. Out of forty-two competitions the following companies have won it one or more times: Company B, 19; Company F, 5; Company G, 3; Company K, 1; Company H, 7; Company A, 4; Company C, 3.

Last night's scores follow:

	COMPANY G. 200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Rank. Name.			
Lieut. R. M. Dunn	31	33	64
Private R. S. Spencer	31	33	64
Private J. A. Olsen	28	35	63
Private L. S. Petrie	28	32	60
Corp. J. B. Brown	28	34	62
Private W. M. Stilwell, Jr.	32	33	65
Private H. E. Crall	28	33	61
Corp. A. G. Todd	29	34	63
Corp. J. M. Moe	32	33	65
Private W. Reid, Jr.	29	31	60
Total	296	331	627
COMPANY A.			
Private D. H. Miller	29	28	57
Private C. W. Henry	32	34	66
Corp. T. J. Conroy	31	33	64
Private J. K. Green	29	32	61
Lieut. C. F. Bement	25	32	57
Private R. Darling	29	32	61
Private L. J. F. Rooney	30	33	63
Sergt. W. H. Janssen	33	34	67
Capt. A. W. Conover	30	34	64
Private M. P. O'Connor	29	32	61
Total	289	324	622
COMPANY D.			
Capt. W. C. Fisk	30	26	56
Sergt. G. S. Towle	30	34	64
Private E. S. Coy	29	33	62
Private C. G. Halliday	32	31	63
Private H. B. Snyder	21	32	53
Lieut. F. H. Clark	33	34	67
Private C. W. Sturges	25	27	52
Private E. M. Leach	31	35	66
Private J. A. Campbell	30	27	57
Private W. F. Robertson	27	29	56
Total	288	308	596
COMPANY A, JR.			
Private A. J. Cazelar	26	33	59
Sergt. J. A. Cummings	26	29	55
Lieut. A. J. Eccles	23	32	55
Private P. V. Kelley	27	31	58
Private H. H. Knox	29	24	53
Private W. E. Ward	30	28	58
Private W. K. Norris	30	29	60
Private T. E. Stewart	21	28	49
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt	28	33	61
Private G. S. Stiles	25	32	57
Total	206	299	565
COMPANY G, JR.			
Private E. B. Fernald	27	32	59
Private W. S. Burrell	26	29	55
Corp. G. T. Jenkisson	22	29	51
Private G. A. Fischer	28	33	51
Private H. B. Burroughs	24	28	52
Private W. H. Evans	28	27	55
Corp. H. J. Sills	27	29	56
Private F. A. Reed	28	33	61
Private A. Conover	27	30	57
Sergt. J. B. Rockwell	24	25	49
Total	261	295	556
COMPANY D, JR.			
Private F. A. Griffin	28	27	55
Private O. T. Wenige	29	22	51
Private F. C. Pollard	27	31	58
Private F. H. Parker	27	31	58
Private J. B. Elliott, Jr.	21	27	48
Private A. McClave	31	33	64
Lieut. R. Mazet	22	24	46
Private G. W. Duryea	27	24	51
Private B. Kipp	17	21	38
Corp. J. D. Hopkins, Jr.	31	30	61
Total	260	270	530

Carver Defeated Klineman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—George Klineman, who holds the medal as champion wing shot of America, and Dr. Carver shot a one-hundred bird match to-day for $100 a side. Carver won by a score of 91 to 87. Carver killed his last forty birds without a miss.

Peterson Reaches Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—George Peterson, the Norwegian pedestrian, who left the City Hall steps, Brooklyn, Oct. 15, on a wager to walk to Chicago in thirty-five days, reached here Friday last, completing the trip in thirty-one days.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20.

Cycling.—Entries for Thanksgiving week races at Madison Square Garden close with Charles A. Sheehan, 5 Vanderbilt Avenue.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks at East Williston; Westchester Hounds at Port Chester, 3:45 P. M.; Rockaway Hounds at Freeport, L. I.

Bowling.—Columbia Cycle Club vs. Manhattans, at Manhattan Alleys; Kings County Wheelmen vs. Liberty Wheelmen, at Avon Hall, Bedford Avenue and Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

Trotting.—Fleetwood Driving Park, 1:30 P. M.

Meeting Board of Governors of New-York Athletic Club.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.

Football.—Princeton vs. Orange Athletic Club at Orange Oval, 3:30 P. M.; Brooklyn High School vs. Brooklyn Latin School, Prospect Park; Princeton freshmen vs. Pennington Seminary, at Princeton.

Tandem Club parade, from Plaza Hotel, 11 A. M.

Bowling.—Union County vs. Tourist Wheelmen, at Paterson, N. J.; Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Castle Point, at Quartet Club Hall, Washington Street, near Tenth Street, Hoboken; Columbus vs. Atalantas, at 73 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, NOV. 22.

Football.—Barnard vs. De La Salle, at Polo Grounds; Columbia Grammar School vs. Condon, at Berkeley Oval; Trinity vs. Cutler.

Bowling.—Montauks vs. Union County Roadsters, at Rahway.

Hunt Meets.—Meadowbrooks, at Mineola, 12 M. Meeting to reorganize, Williamsburg Athletic Club at 29 Park Row, 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

Cycling.—Montauk Wheelmen's Fair; dinner to Howard E. Raymond, at St. Denis Hotel.

Bowling.—Tourist Cycle Club vs. Columbia Wheelmen, at Acme Hall, Seventh Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn; Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen, at Bantie's Alleys, 471 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Yachting.—Meeting of the New-York Yacht Racing Association, at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, 8 P. M.

AMATEUR ATHLETES MEET

Annual Gathering of the Union Managers at the Astor House.

W. B. CURTIS ELECTED PRESIDENT

New Officers and New Committees for the Coming Year—Important Rulings on Athletic Events.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union was held yesterday afternoon at the Astor House. It was the first gathering of the athletic Solons since November, 1893. The following associations were represented: Metropolitan, by William B. Curtis, James E. Sullivan, George W. Wood, and John Stiel; J. C. Van Tambacht attended as an alternate; New-England, by George W. Beals, Walter Stimpson, and E. E. Robb; Atlantic, by Harry McMillan; Pacific Northwest, by George Wood; Pacific, by F. P. Prial; North American Turner Bund, by Julius Harder, C. Schmid, and William Hartfield; League of American Wheelemn, by Howard E. Raymond.

Since the last annual meeting many mail votes have been submitted to the members of the union. The most important were the annual schedule; a vote appointing Howard E. Raymond a member of the Board of Managers, vice Charles A. Luscomb, resigned; a vote to amend the constitution of the Pacific Association; a vote reinstating A. W. Harper of Portland, Oregon; C. C. Riggs of Lockwood, N. Y., and R. Hevelka of Omaha, and rejecting the applications of Messrs. Eaton, Kelly, Inks, Edminston, Cahill, King, Keefe, and Killen, on the ground of professionalism; a vote allowing the Atlantic Association to appoint an additional handicapper; a vote allowing a record to E. B. Bloss of the Boston Athletic Association for the running hop, step, and jump, 48 feet 6 inches, made at the Amateur Athletic Union championship meeting, at Chicago, Sept. 16, 1893, and a vote approving the constitution of the Pacific Northwest Association. All of the above votes were carried. A mail vote to compel athletes to wear only their own club colors at handicap games failed to receive the requisite number of votes.

W. B. Curtis brought to the notice of the meeting a resolution from the Metropolitan Association for permission to amend its constitution to enable clubs of that association to give banners at handicap games to clubs scoring the most points, the value of the banners to be limited to $20. The application was referred to the new Board of Managers. Mr. Curtis also reported that the same association had referred to this meeting the application for reinstatement of T. J. Vogelius of Jersey City. The Reinstatement Committee had reported that Vogellus had been ill and out of work, and that his clubmates had given a stag for his benefit, but that no profit was made. The committee and association reported in favor of reinstatement, but owing to the nature of the stag it was necessary to refer it to the union. A request from the Metropolitan Association for permission to appoint a handicapper for Northern New-York was referred to the board.

In behalf of the Pacific Association William B. Curtis read the following letter:

University of California,
Berkeley, Cal., Nov. 4.

James E. Sullivan, Secretary A. A. M., New-York City:

Dear Sir: In our efforts to determine the boundary line between amateurism and professionalism, the Executive Committee of the Athletic Association of the University of California feels the need of advice and interpretation from a higher authority, and for that reason has requested me to ask certain specific questions of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union. The questions are:

(a) If a student athlete accepts membership in an athletic club as an honorary member, does he forfeit his amateur standing?

(b) If a student athlete accepts membership upon the agreement of members of the club that he shall not be called upon for his initiation fee nor for his ordinary dues, does he thereby forfeit his amateur standing?

(c) If, in addition to (b) the club or a member of the club furnishes the new member with running shoes, with his track suit, does he forfeit amateur standing?

(d) If the club provides a training table and the new member lives there at the expense of the club, does he forfeit his amateur standing?

(e) If a man becomes a member upon the promise of club members to obtain a business position for him after the season is over, does he forfeit his amateur standing?

That which has prompted the above questions is the fact that rival athletic clubs do offer, in one or another of the above suggestive forms, membership to college athletes. A partial remedy seems to me to lie in the probability of membership in two clubs, unless a member pays full initiation. It would not be to the best interests of amateur athletics to debar the poor young man, who is not able to pay a heavy fee or dues, but those who are selling themselves, perhaps not for dollars and cents, ought to be put where they belong. Yours truly, GEORGE C. EDWARDS.

It was resolved to appoint a committee of three to confer with the Intercollegiate Athletic Association on the questions involved.

The delegates decided that each association shall appoint a committee of two to investigate the amateur standing of their athletes, and report back to a special committee, consisting of John Stiel, William B. Curtis, and Harry McMillan. On motion of Julius Harder, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union submit to the Secretary of each association a series of questions as to the standing of their club, the clubs to report back to the association's Secretary by Sept. 1, 1895, and that the sectional Secretaries report to the present body by Oct. 1. The board also, on recommendation of the North American Gymnastic Union, decided to take steps to foster gymnastic exercises in all public schools.

The following were elected the Board of Governors: New-England Association, George W. Beals and Walter Stimpson; Atlantic Association, Harry McMillan and H. H. Sterrett; Metropolitan Association, W. B. Curtis and J. E. Sullivan; Central Association, R. J. Delano and F. K. Stearns; Pacific Association, George C. Edwards and A. G. Harrison; Pacific Northwest Association, H. E. Judge and G. G. Rowe; League of American Wheelmen, Howard E. Raymond; North American Turner Bund, Julius Harder.

Previous to the annual meeting of the union the old Board of Governors held its final session, at which the various committees made their reports. Late in the afternoon the new board met and elected the following officers: President—William B. Curtis, New-York Athletic Club; Vice Presidents—Julius Harder, North American Turner Bund, and Walter Stimpson, National Amateur Skating Association; Secretary—James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey Athletic Club; Treasurer—Harry McMillan, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

The following committees were also appointed: Schedule—J. E. Sullivan and Julius Harder; Athletic Rules—W. B. Curtis, Julius Harder, and Harry McMillan; Trials and Reinstatements—George Beals, H. E. Raymond, and W. B. Curtis; Records—Harry McMillan, J. E. Sullivan, and Walter Stimpson; Juror—W. B. Curtis; Individual All-Around Championships—W. B. Curtis, J. E. Sullivan, and George Beals; Athletic Championships—J. E. Sullivan, Julius Harder, H. McMillan, and George Beals; Boxing and Wrestling Championships—W. B. Curtis, J. E. Sullivan, and A. J. Wells; Swimming Championships—Walter Stimpson, W. B. Curtis, and J. H. Sterrett; Fencing Championships—Julius Harder, William Hartfield, and William Lawson; Gymnastic Championships—George C. Edwards, Robert Stoll, and John Steil.

The report of the Treasurer of the union showed the receipts for the year to have been $1,657.56 and the expenditures $1,605.65. An important decision of the union was that no records should be allowed unless made in competition.

GETTING READY FOR SKATING.

A Meeting to be Held to Decide About the Championships.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 19.—The approaching cold weather brings to mind the Winter sports, for which this place has become famous. Red Bank, as has been said truthfully by a well-known authority, is the "ice yachting centre of America." Added to this reputation is the fact that the world's skating records were made here two Winters ago by Joe Donoghue. Subsequently, during the same season, John S. Johnson came East and defeated Donoghue and other crack skaters.

Last Winter, when Red Bank was selected by the association as the place for holding the national championship skating races, the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club, under whose auspices the events were to be held, hustled around, and by Dec. 1 had everything in readiness. All the funds necessary were raised, and there was nothing lacking for a successful meeting except the weather. There was very little ice during the season, and the races did not take place. One night a cold wave, more severe than any of its predecessors, happened along, and in two or three days the river was coated with ice about 5 inches thick. The Skating Committee of the Ice Yacht Club immediately notified the skaters, a number of whom arrived. Upon their arrival a storm and a warm spell set in, and the ice disappeared. The skaters remained here for a week waiting for ice, but they went home disappointed.

This Winter, however, we are going to have some big freezing weather, if William H. Robertson's predictions count for anything. Mr. Robertson is a great friend of the local ice yachtsmen, and was the starter of the national championship skating races two years ago. He wrote a letter to Secretary James B. Weaver last week, in which he said: "I think we will have a good Winter this time, and there will be no trouble pulling off some races." As he prophesied last Winter that the season would be an open one, the sportsmen here are very much encouraged because of his forecasts for the coming Winter.

The ice-yacht club will make no arrangements for skating races this Winter until the condition of the ice warrants it, and no bid will be made for the national championships unless there is good ice.

A meeting for the election of officers and selection of a location for the annual championship races will be held Dec. 4 at 8 P. M. at the house of the President of the National Amateur Skating Association, 144 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Red Bank will doubtless turn out a number of good skaters this season. The Monmouth County championship is held by Fred Frick, a local skater, and Albert Haviland, another Red Bank boy, won second prize in the same race, which was decided two Winters ago. Albert Chambers has bought a pair of racing skates, and, as he is an athlete of no mean ability, he will probably be heard from before the close of the season.

Williamsburg Athletes to Organize.

The famous old Williamsburg Athletic Club is to be revived. The galvanizers do not expect that the veteran athletes of the old club will appear again upon the cinder path, even for a Patti farewell, but it is intended to have a reunion and banquet, and to establish a sufficient reorganization to repeat the occasion annually. A temporary committee of arrangements will meet at 4 o'clock P. M. next Thursday at the office of W. H. Robertson, No. 29 Park Row, New York. The dinner will probably be given in Brooklyn next month. The committee includes W. C. Bryant, J. G. Liddle, S. C. Austin, W. H. Robertson, F. P. Murray, J. W. Bacon, G. E. Rogers, F. M. Price, W. Goetz, R. De Mund, Walter Smith, L. H. Slocum, B. R Wilson, F. D. Creamer, Ed Pettus, and A. S. Williams. The club's old trainer, Jack McManus, will be there, and several distinguished guests.

Hot Fighting at Coney Island.

The Atlantic Athletic Club had a boxing entertainment last night in the Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island. About 4,000 spectators watched the bouts. The first contest was between "Jerry" Barnett and "Billy" Murphy. They sparred ten rounds and the referee declared it a draw. "Johnny" Gorman and "Paddy" McBride were the next two to enter the ring. They fought furiously and were stopped after battling five rounds. Gorman was the winner. "Jack" McAuliffe and Owen Ziegler furnished the last contest. The police stopped the fight in the third round. McAuliffe's left hand was broken and the fight declared a draw.

Will Be in Gov. Hastings's Cabinet.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Governor-elect Hastings has selected the following to be his official advisers: Secretary of the Commonwealth—Frank Reeder of Easton, Northampton County; Attorney General—Henry Clay McCormick of Williamsport, Lycoming County; Adjutant General—Thomas J. Stewart of Norristown, Montgomery County; Private Secretary—Louis E. Beitler, who is now private secretary to Mayor Stuart of Philadelphia. The selection for the post of Superintendant of Banking has not yet been made.

Solid Silver

We all have much to be thankful for this Fall, and many a table will be specially brightened for the Thanksgiving feast. In this, Silverware will play an important part; and a visit to our warerooms and inspection of our latest designs will much simplify the process of selection,

Reed & Barton,

SILVERSMITHS,

37 Union Square, N. Y.,

13 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

A.—

AT FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,
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OF HIGH CLASS
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, EUROPEAN PORCELAINS, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND MINIATURES.
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SILVER-PLATED WARE,
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PRIVATE FAMILIES,
TO BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
NOV. 21, NOV. 22, NOV. 23,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
EXHIBITION, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

ATALANTAS WIN HANDILY

Defeated the Montauk Braves in Two Fine Bowling Games.

THE TOURISTS AND BUSHWICKS EVEN

Interesting Play in the Tournament of the Metropolitan Cycling Clubs—Conrad's High Score.

Although the Montauk Wheelmen "rooters" shouted, "Good eye!" until they were red in the face least evening, their united efforts went for naught in their bowling team's games with the Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark. The contests took place on the Acme Alleys, corner of Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, and every time a Montauk warrior sent a sphere whizzing down the alleys their enthusiastic followers uttered their unearthly yell, "Good eye!"

This was the first meeting of these two teams in a regularly scheduled battle in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Both clubs have strong fives, and the Atalantas think one of their number will be in the hunt for The Times medal, which goes to the bowler making the best average for the season.

In the first game the Atalantas triumphed by a margin of thirty-two pins, while in the second they won by only a nose, the totals being 803 and 805. The Montauk braves had the best of the argument in the first game up to the seventh frame. At this stage they held the lead by one point. In the seventh frame the Newark boys made a spurt, and thereafter always had their opponents beaten.

Van Siclen's 163 was the best individual score in the first game, but in the second these figures were overtopped by no less than four scores. A. B. Conrad of the Montauks carried off the high-score honors of the evening with 187. Frost and

FAIR PRICES FOR HORSES

A Big Attendance at the Sale in Madison Square Garden.

WINNERS OF BLUE RIBBONS OFFERED

Gladys and Queen, Harry Hamlin's Crack Tandem, Sold — Hackneys, Jumpers, and Saddle Horses in Ring.

The annual Horse Show sale of hackneys, hunters, saddle, and carriage horses, and ponies, held by W. D. Grand, was opened yesterday at Madison Square Garden. The animals offered were a good lot, and included a number of prize winners at last week's Horse Show, and this fact alone served to bring out visitors, who otherwise would not have attended the sale. Those who were interested in Gladys and Queen, Harry Hamlin's crack team, that carried off the blue ribbons in the tandem classes at the Horse Show were given an opportunity to see the pair in harness again, for they were entered in the sale, and were sold for $2,050 to P. D. Evans, a rubber merchant of Boston.

During the morning and afternoon sales the bidding was quite slow, but in the evening matters became somewhat livelier, and some good prices were obtained. Thompson & Bland John A. Logan, Jr., Hugh J. Grant, Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, Orange Stables, the Columbia Coaching Company, John Arthur, Tichenor & Bratton, Isaac Strauss, Strauss & Hexter, D. H. Grand & Co., the Central Park Horse Exchange, Oswald Baynes, Cadwallader & Krause, Jack Stratley, H. B. Nalle, Smiths, Powell & Co., and W. S. Odell were the consignors whose lots were disposed of.

The highest sale of the day was that of Caesar and Dumas, a pair of handsome bay cobs, with high action. The pair was sold to F. C. Purse of this city for $2,400. Caesar was a winner at the Horse Show. Horsemen who have a fondness for special types of horses were present, but the coaching men present took most interest in a four-in-hand team of bays offered by Messrs. Cadwallader and Crouse. The four made a sensational team, for they possessed not only magnificent action, style, and conformation, but could show speed when called upon. They were shown to a body-brake, and were then sold as two teams. The leaders, a pair that can show a 2:50 gait, went to J. C. Sandow for $450, and the wheelers, who travel 10 seconds faster, to Dr. A. T. Kemp, for $1,450.

John A. Logan, Jr., offered a choice lot that interested the hackney men. The Devil's Deputy, the winner of a prize at the Horse Show, was the best-looking one in the lot, and sold for $1,300 to A. Thompson of this city. Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney paid $900 for Skylark, one of Hugh J. Grant's saddle horses, and Stern Brothers bought Acrobat, a thoroughbred hunter.

Among those present were John Splan, J. S. Clarke, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Charles Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.; A. L. Thomas, W. C. Whitney, George H. Hammond, Detroit, Mich.; G. H. Ketcham, Toledo, Ohio; Col. Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Skead, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. Stewart, Montreal, Canada; E. D. Stokes, A. S. Newgas, Chicago, Ill.; R. Trimble, Nyack, N. Y.; Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia, Penn.; Henry Fairfax, Loudon County, Va.; H. G. Cheney, Manchester, Conn.; John A. Logan, Jr., J. T. Hyde, F. M. Ware, J. Cochrane, M. Harrison, D. Grand, A. H Moore, Philadelphia, Penn.; Morton W. Smith, Francis Underhill, Prescott Lawrence, Reginald Rives, Charles P. Pfizer, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland, Frederic Bronson, Abe Dahlman, Francis D. Beard, John H. Shults, Hugh J. Grant, F. K. Pendleton, Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, Charles F. Bates, Solomon Frank, Stanton Elliott, Dr. Huluekopfer, M. H. Oppenheim, A. H. Sands.

Details of the sale, with the names of the purchasers and the breeding of the horses sold, are as follows:

THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. THOMPSON & BLAND, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Senator and President, pair of bay geldings, 16.1 hands; H. B. Nalle, Leesburg, Va.	$330
Tornado and Torpedo, bay and black geldings, 5 years each, 15 hands each; D. H. Grand	340
James C., ch. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands; A. C. Washington	300
Sweetness, b. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands, by Highflyer	475
Highflyer, ch. g., 5 years, 15 hands, by Highflyer; H. B. Nalle, Leesburg, Va.	575

PROPERTY OF JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Lottery, blk. m., 14.2 hands, by Norfolk-Comet, by Rifleman; W. H. Sampson	$270
Gaiety Girl, ch. m., 5 years, 14.3 hands; E. L. Parker	360
The Devil's Deputy, b. g., 5 years, 15.1½ hands; A. Thompson	1,300

THE PROPERTY OF HUGH J. GRANT.

Mac and Max, bay geldings, 6 and 7 years, 15.2 hands; R. Fouth	$200
Skylark, ch. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; W. C. Whitney	900
Little Derby, b. g., 4 years, by Lord Derby II.; W. B. Budfield	200

THE PROPERTY OF HARR YHAMLIN, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Gladys and Queen, pair of brown tandem mares, 16.3 hands each; P. D. Evans, Boston, Mass	$2,050

THE PROPERTY OF THE CHESTNUT HILL STOCK FARM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Acrobat, b. g., 7 years, 16 hands, by Longfellow-Hurrah	$825
Gamecock, br. g., 6 years, 16 hands, by Young Judge Curtis, dam by Clear Grit; R. Wallick, Hempstead, L. I.	600
Scalpreze, ch. m., 16.1 hands, by Asplinwall, dam by Dr. Butler; R. Wallick, Hempstead, L. I.	300
Polaris, ch. g., 7 years, 16 hands; W. S. Harris	200
Banquo, br. g., 7 years, 16 hands; F. M. Whitehone	700
Jeff and Fred, brown geldings, 5 and 7 years, 16 hands each; J. Seichi & Son	380
Viscount and Crescent, brown mare and gelding, 6 years, 15.2½ hands each; W. F. Hill	300
Nightingale, blk. pony, 14 hands; Charles Pfizer	250
Pair of bay geldings, 5 and 6 years, 16.2 hands; N. J. Scott	200
Trustee, b. g., 6 years, 15.3½ hands; N. J. Scott	385
Harlequin, ch. g., 7 years, 16.0½ hands; M. J. Bordman	300
Prima Donna, ch. m., 5 years, 15.2 hands; W. D. F. Heynes	300

THE PROPERTY OF THE COLUMBIA COACHING CLUB.

Pair of roan cobs; Hill Stock Farm	$350
Pair of brown geldings; Smith & Radeker	320
Pair of blue roan geldings; Smith & Radeker	250

THE PROPERTY OF JOHN ARTHUR.

Pair of black cobs, 5 and 6 years, 14.3 hands; Col. Everett, Cleveland, Ohio	$950
Pair of bay cobs, 5 years, 14.1 hands; J. H. Werman	350
Wilfred and Jay, chestnut horses, 5 and 6 years, 16 hands; F. Cornwell	400
Toodles and Punch, pair of brown colts, 5 and 6 years, 15.1¾ hands; Dr. Burtis.	885
St. Patrick and Paddy, pair of bay geldings, 6 and 7 years, 15.3 hands; J. F. Gibbons	400
Bay Duke, b. h., 6 years, 15.2½ hands; J. W. Carnstock	375

THE PROPERTY OF TICHENOR & BRATTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

Caesar and Dumas, pair of bay horses, 6 and 7 years, 15.2½ hands; F. C. Purse	$2,400
Louise and Maud, pair of bay mares, 5 and 6 years, 15.2½ hands; J. F. Gibbons	400
Pair of black mares, 5 and 6 years, 15.3 hands; J. A. Horton, Boston, Mass	850
Romulus and Remus, pair of bay colts, 5 and 6 years, 15.2½ hands; J. F. Gibbons	685
Lord Charlamont, b. g., 5 years, 16.1 hands, by Orange Boy-dam by Harper; J. B. Dill	275

THE PROPERTY OF STRAUSS & HEXTER.

Monarch, b. g., 6 years, 15.3 hands; Max Schoenfeldt	$400
Iron Side, g. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands; Samuel Hexter	335
Avondale, ch. g., 6 years, 15.2½ hands; A. B. Cossart	350
Tycoon, br. h., 6 years, 15 hands; Max Schoenfeldt	300

THE PROPERTY OF CADWALLADER & KRAUSE, UNION CITY, NEB.

Team of bay four-in-hand leaders, 5 years, 15.3 hands each; J. C. Sandow	$450
Team of bay four-in-hand wheelers, 6 years, 16.1 hands each; Dr. A. T. Kemp.	1,450
Norwalk, b. g., 5 years, 16¼ hands; John A. Hadden, Jr.	225
Breeze and Slitter, ch. gs., 6 and 7 years, 15 hands each; V. T. Gibney	400
Blue Light, rn. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands, and Rival, rn. g., 5 years, 14.3 hands; J. Wahl	310
Asbury and Newport, bag geldings, 5 years, 15.0½ hands; R. A. Armstrong, Utica, N. Y.	450
Aggressor and Astonish, bay geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15.0½ hands; L. Flick, Wilkesbarre, Penn.	310
Warrant and Guarantee, brown geldings, 5 and 6 years, 15 hands; C. B. Rives	250

THE PROPERTY OF JACK SPRATLEY, DRENDON, VA.

Black Boy, blk. g., 6 years, 15.1 hands; J. J. Scanlon	240
Red Bird, ch. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands; T. Ayer, Lowell, Mass	350
Pleasant Boy, b. g., 6 years, 15.0½ hands; J. James	235

THE PROPERTY OF H. B. NALLE, LEESBURG, VA.

Elmer, ch. g., 6 years, 16 hands; J. James	240
Cloverton, ch. g., 4 years, 16 hands; H. Smith, Portland, Me.	1,000
Sport, ch. g., 15.0½ hands; C. T. Hardbeck	230
Ansel and Andy, ch. g. 15.2½ hands; F. Sanger	800
Blue Bell, b. g., 6 years, 16.1 hands; J. A. Stevens	255
Total for 126 head	$84,740
Average per head	276

JOCKEY CLUB STEWARDS MEET.

Wolff and Jones Ruled Off—"Alex" Shields Reinstated.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club went into session at 4 P. M. yesterday, and continued to discuss matters that had been laid before them until up to midnight. The principal case was the investigation into the charges brought by Jockey Harry Jones against M. Wolff, or "Charley B," as he is commonly known, relative to the pulling of the horses Clarus and Hibernia Queen at Providence, R. I.

The testimony of Jones, Wolff, and J. J. Burke, D. J. Dwyer, and A. C. Barney, the Stewards of the meeting, was taken, and Wolff and Jones were ruled off the turf. Alexander Shields, the owner of Logan, who was ruled off for having Logan pulled at Brighton Beach last Summer, was reinstated, and the Daly-Woods case was held over for further investigation.

The application of the Virginia Jockey Club for an extension of time for its meeting was refused. The Stewards present were August Belmont, John Hunter, Dr. Gideon Knapp, and Col. W. P. Thompson. Mr. Keene was ill and unable to attend.

Results at St. Asaph.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; purse $250; six furlongs. Gallatin, 110 pounds, (Sims,) 8 to 1, won; Black Hawk, 101, (Penn,) 4 to 1, second; Senator Vest, 105, (Nacey,) 40 to 1, third. Charter, Half Mine, Governor Fifer, Robusta, and Plenty also ran. Time—1:17¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; purse $250; six furlongs. McKee, 103 pounds, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, won; Doggett, 108, (Doggett,) 5 to 1, second; Lo Bengula, 104, (Keefe,) 12 to 1, third. Flush and Phoebus also ran. Time—1:16.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; purse $250; one and an eighth miles. Marshall, 102 pounds, (Lambley,) 11 to 20, won; Miss Dixie, 99, (Keefe,) 8 to 5, second; Star Actress, 102, (R. Doggett,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:58.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; half mile. Jewel, 96 pounds, (Nacey,) 6 to 1, won; Benefactor, 98, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, second; Maringo, 91, (Keefe,) 10 to 1, third. Etesian, Apprentice, and Lady Richmond also ran. Time—0:49¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; purse $250; five furlongs. McIntyre, 102 pounds, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, won; Will Elliott, 102, (Doggett,) 7 to 5, second; Iola, 109, (E. Tribe,) 11 to 5, third. Sandowne and Philadelphia also ran. Time—1:01¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $250; one mile. Our Jack, 103 pounds, (Lambley,) 8 to 5, won; Gallee, 107, (Sims,) 4 to 5, second; Ed Kearney, 103, (Griffin,) 12 to 1, third. Prig and Aurelian also ran. Time—1:42.

SEVENTH RACE.—Gentleman's race; private sweepstakes of $100 each for hunters; one mile on the flat. Vancluse, 160 pounds, (Mr. Brown,) 2 to 5, won; Sherry, 135, (Mr. Stone,) 8 to 1, second; Cracksman, 160, (Mr. Nelson,) 11 to 5, third. No time taken.

Yearling Sales at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 19.—Yearlings sold low here to-day. Twenty-four head sold by William Easton of the American Horse Exchange brought nearly $4,000. The best of the lot were:

Achilles, br. g., by imp. Wagner-Cora Baker; J. H. McCormick, New-York	$230
Madam Hindoo, b. f., by Hindoo-Little Hadam; Matt Simpson, Lexington	150
La Creole, ch. f., by Spendthrift-imp. Talantelle; James Galway, New-York	350
Bay filly, by Masterpiece-Daylight; A. C. Newsum	300
Bay filly, by Linden-Adele; Charles Boulanger; Cincinnati	250
Bay filly, by Hanover-Jolly Nun; Nick Finzer, Louisville	500
Bay filly, by Fordham-Antelope; James Murphy, Lexington	100
Chestnut filly, by Fonso-Bentling; Milton Young	255
Lizzie W., ch. f., by imp. Deceiver-Louisa Longfellow; John McFadden, Lexington	500
Bay gelding, by imp. Albert-Bulwark; J. T. Williams, Eminence, Ky.	200

Foxhunters' Association Meeting.

OLYMPIA, Ky., Nov. 19.—To-morrow morning the first meeting of the National Foxhunters' Association will be begun at Olympia Springs, three miles south of here. It was feared, owing to the extremely dry Fall in this part of the country, that the meet would not be a success, but a heavy rain has left the grounds in the most favorable condition. There is a sufficient number of dogs on hand to catch the fleetest of red foxes. The country is not well adapted to riding to hounds, for it is mountainous and covered with cross fences, which makes it impossible to keep with them. The Derby will begin to-morrow morning before the break of day. The dogs represent the best foxhounds in the world. The number of entries in the Derby will probably not exceed ten, but there will be forty or more in the champion stakes. Representatives are here from every part of the country, from Massachusetts to Texas.

MATERIAL INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH

Patriotic Letter of Senator Walsh of Georgia.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Our people will do well to put the next two years into solid, practical work along material lines for the development of our resources and the enlargement of our means. Senator Walsh has set a good example in this particular in the way he has turned his back on the recent past and gone right back into harness, working for the material advancement of the South, and encouraging others along the same line. Replying to a letter from Gov. Northen, in which the latter expressed regret at the result of the Senatorial campaign, Senator Walsh wrote as follows:

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 7, 1894.

Hon. W. J. Northen, Atlanta, Ga.:

Dear Governor: I am in good health and in fine spirits. "With malice toward none and charity for all," I go on my way rejoicing in the satisfaction that I have the confidence of my friends and the respect of my fellow-citizens. There is not a sore spot in my mind or heart because of the result of the Senatorial election.

I am filled with hope and confidence for the future of our country. We will have to work hard and live economically for a few years on account of the dreadful depression caused by five-cent cotton; but I am confident that the South is the coming and the best section of the Union for investment. The North has found this out, and the tide will assuredly flow in this direction.

You are in a great field of usefulness for our State, and my heart and hand are yours to command. How ardently I desire that the public sentiment—the Legislature of Georgia—could lift itself up to its duty in properly seconding your patriotic efforts to build up the State.

I thank you most cordially for your kind letter. Yours truly, PATRICK WALSH.

Population of France and Germany.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The population of Germany is 51,500,000, and it has increased by 11,500,000 since 1870 it is stated this morning. The figures are certainly very striking. It must be remembered, of course, that the odd million and a half ought to be deducted as representing the population of Elsass-Lothringen. But even taking this into account, the fact remains that whereas Germany, with a population to-day of 51,500,000, against France's 38,343,192, has put 10,000,000 on her population in twenty-four years, her neighbor in the same period is more than 2,000,000 souls to the good. The figures are even more suggestive than they look at first sight, when it is borne in mind that while only 5,500 Frenchmen emigrated in 1892, the latest year for which statistics are available, as many as 116,339 Germans left the Fatherland to settle in foreign lands. Moreover, against a mere half million of foreigners in the German Empire there are 1,130,000 scattered through France. All of which bears out completely what The Westminster has said again and again, namely, that if by any chance our neighbors did take to colonizing in Tunis, Madagascar, and Tonquin, the places which they left vacant in France would have to be filled up by Belgians, Italians—and Germans.

Not Exacting.

From The New-York Weekly.

Housekeeper—Half the things are torn to pieces.

Washerwoman—Yes, Mum; but when a thing is torn in two or more pieces, mum, I count them as only one piece, mum.

MRS. HOFFMAN'S LOST JEWELS

THE BURGLARY OF TWO NEWPORT COTTAGES RECALLED.

A Man Arrested in New-York Said to Have Confessed the Crime for Which He Was Once Tried and Acquitted.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 19.—The arrest in New-York of a man named Stetson, alias "Bill the Brute," on the charge of breaking into a flower store, awakens much interest here. It is understood in Newport that he has confessed that he was implicated in two big burglaries here—the robbery of the houses of Commodore Gerry and J. W. Ellis, in August, 1893.

Commodore E. T. Gerry occupied during the Summer of 1893 the Hodgson villa, and John W. Ellis of New-York lived in his own cottage on Bellevue Avenue. The night of Aug. 17 was dark and rainy, and after dinner Mrs. George Hoffman, Mr. Ellis's daughter, found that her room had been entered by way of the piazza roof, and that jewelry valued at $8,000 had been stolen. An alarm was given, but the thief had fled.

The next day it was found that the cottage occupied by the Gerrys had been entered on the night of Aug. 16.

Some skillful detective work, in which the New-York police officials gave great assistance, led to suspicions that Stetson, whose right name is Clark Parker, was guilty of the Ellis robbery, and he was caught in New-York on a charge of till tapping. He was brought here and stood trial. His defense was an alibi. The jury acquitted him. It is said they had no faith in the alibi, yet the evidence against the man was not enough to send him to prison.

Mrs. Hoffman, who is a well-known society lady, made a special effort to recover her jewels, as some of them were the property of her mother, the late Mrs. John W. Ellis. Stetson, it is said, has now confessed that he placed them with a Boston "fence," but when he desired to secure them again to return them, they had been resold.

BAILER WANTS HIS SANITY TESTED

He Escaped from Ogdensburg Asylum and Is Now in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 19.—Gottfried Bailer, forty-four years old, of Watertown, N. Y., gave himself up to the Second Precinct police Saturday, with the request that he should be examined by three competent physicians to prove that he is in his right mind. He said he escaped from an asylum in Ogdensburg, N. Y., and wanted to have his sanity established, so the authorities could not have him recommitted.

He says he settled in Watertown twenty-two years ago, and has a wife and two children. He claims he was arrested there for beating a workman in the Remington Paper Works, that two physicians considered him to be slightly insane, and had him sent to an asylum. The asylum authorities, he declares, refused to discharge him, although he was perfectly sane, so he ran away from the institution last Tuesday.

Bailer charged his former employers with being responsible for his commitment to the asylum.

In response to a telegram sent by Chief Donovan to the warden of the Ogdensburg Insane Asylum, Warden P. M. Wise forwarded this message to Hoboken: "Will send for him to-morrow."

WORKMEN STARVING ON THE ISTHMUS

No Work on the Panama Canal Except for Negroes at Small Wages.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 19.—A letter was received yesterday from an employe of the Panama Railway, at Colon, which stated that there are to-day on the isthmus crowds of well-educated, good-intentioned machinists and craftsmen of all kinds who are starving, dying of hunger and sickness brought on by exposure and neglect. Every boat brings more, and there is not work for any of them.

Since the revival of work on the canal, the letter says, the canal company has not hired one single man, expect negro laborers at 60 cents to 70 cents a day, Colombian silver. This equals 27 cents or 31 cents (approximately) American money. There are now Americans here starving to death, and many dead, who gave up positions at home to come here, who paid some sharper for a so-called contract, only to find, when they landed, that they had been duped. There is no worse place in the world for a man out of work and out of money than the Isthmus of Panama.

A VILLAGE NEARLY DESTROYED

A Fire in Mudtown, Penn., Left About Sixty People Homeless.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—A fire which started at 3 o'clock this morning at Mudtown, in the township of Old Forge, this county, destroyed fourteen houses and nearly effaced the village from the earth. Four hotels, three dwelling houses, a clothing store, a grocery, a butcher's shop, a baker's store, two barbers' shops, and a large barn went up in smoke, leaving sixty people homeless, many of them without clothing, except the few garments they had on their backs.

The hotel keepers burned out are James T. Sheridan, Charles J. Keogh, John Harvey, and John Joyce. John Smith, Thomas A. Lynch, and John R. Fallon occupied the dwellings, and Nathan Schiffin conducted the clothing store. The fire originated in the hotel of John Harvey, but just how is not known. The loss is estimated at $25,000, with slight insurance. The neighborhood has cared for the homeless people.

Captive Chinese Treated as Guests.

From The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader

Miss Gertrude Cozad, a missionary of the American board, in a letter to her father, Mr. J. L. Cozad of this city, written on Oct. 21, 1894, at Kobe, Japan, says:

"There are a great many Chinese prisoners in the country, and everywhere they are treated as the guests of the nation. They are given kurumas to ride in if they are too tired to walk, and feasted at the Government expense. They say that the rations for a Chinese prisoner cost 18 sen a day, and those of a Japanese soldier 11 sen, the Chinaman having to eat meat.

"The latest word from Tien-Tsin is that all the missionary women and children from Pekin are in Tien-Tsin and have their things packed and ready at a moment's notice to take refuge on a man-of-war, of which there are a good many in the harbor."

Smallpox in Chicago.

From The Chicago Times, Nov. 14.

Two hundred and twenty-four smallpox patients were admitted to the pest house during the months of August, September, and October this year, as against eighteen admitted during the same period last year. Such was the statement made yesterday by Dr. Cazier to the Public Health Committee of the Civic Federation. A member of Dr. Cazier's family was stricken with smallpox last month and Dr. Cazier went with him to the pest house and remained there until recovery. It was in a report of what he saw there of the conditions and management of the Smallpox Hospital that this statement was made. It contradicts most emphatically the generally believed opinion that smallpox has been about stamped out in Chicago. It shows that there are twelve times as many new cases now as there were a year ago, when smallpox was supposed to be epidemic.

An Oversight.

From The Boston Transcript.

Maude—There, I declare! I am invited to Mrs. Hyson's five-o'clock tea, and I forgot to inquire at what hour it takes place!

COMMODORE MAYO'S BRIDE

Her Troubles Said to Have Caused Her Father's Death.

AN OLD HISTORY SUDDENLY REVIVED

A Brilliant Wedding That Ended in a Speedy Separation—The Story of a Sad Married Experience.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 19.—The remains of Orville H. Stevens arrived here this evening from Wernersville, Penn., where he died Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stevens was one of the most prominent citizens of Western Connecticut, and his sudden death in connection with his deep family trouble has caused a severe shock to the community.

About the middle of September Mr. Stevens went, with his family, to Mount Kineo, Me., in search of rest. After his return, in October, he was unable to attend to business. On Oct. 25 he went to Wernersville, in the hope of restoration, but grew more and more feeble until his death. He held, at various times in the last twenty years, every office in the Town and City Governments except that of Mayor, and he was once defeated for that office. He had been a prominent manufacturer and was President and Treasurer of the Blake & Johnson Company, machine builders, at his death. No man in the community held a higher position in public estimation. When, therefore, the family skeleton was exposed and his daughter, himself, and her affairs became subjects of publicity and general discussion, it is not surprising in a man of his advanced years that the trouble was more than he could bear and that in the worry and care his health became gradually poorer and poorer until he had to give up business cares entirely a few weeks ago.

Commodore W. K. Mayo, the veteran retired officer of the United States Navy, who lives in Washington, while on a visit to Waterbury about three years ago met Miss Jennie Stevens, the gifted daughter of Mr. Stevens. She was a beautiful, talented, and cultured belle, and had graced the drawing room of more than one city. The attraction was mutual, although the age of the gallant beau was several times that of the lady whose society he sought so often, and in whose home he soon became a welcome and long-looked-for guest.

Society locally was much taken back, however, at the announcement of the engagement of the pair, yet willingly and joyfully obeyed the invitation to the wedding feast, which was given in a handsome new residence of the bride's parents. It was in every point the grandest affair ever known in the city, and the prominence of the groom brought society people and celebrities from all parts of the country. Everything pointed to the happiest of wedded life, and the groom and his youthful bride drove away, she laden with elegant jewels, gifts of his munificence.

Bliss was short, however, and the bride had been the mistress of the Commodore's establishment at the capital but a few days when her father was sent for, and brought her home.

There was trouble, as was to be expected, between the Stevenses and Commodore Mayo, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Stevens obtained the wardrobe and bridal gifts from the husband in Washington. For a few months the trouble died out, and the reunited Stevens family seemed to have found their former happiness. Then the skeleton again left the closet, released by the Commodore this time. On Feb. 21, 1894, he published in the New-York papers a notice posting his wife, and saying that he should at no time pay any bills of her contracting. This was greatly resented by the Stevenses, and caused them to publish a statement of the case in the papers, the first and only time that any member of the family had consented to speak on the subject to an interviewer.

It was supposed that the advertisement might have been a preliminary step on the part of the Commodore in divorce proceedings, but, as far as known, the Commodore and the family of his wife, with Mrs. Mayo, have never had any communication. It is not authorized by the family to state that the worry and fret brought on by this trouble is in any way responsible for Mr. Stevens's collapse, but it is noted by those who know him closely that the collapse came shortly after.

MARBLE IN GEORGIA

A Sixty-Mile Narrow Belt in the Northern Part of the State.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The preliminary report of Assistant State Geologist McCallie, just issued by State Geologist Yeates, shows that Georgia is rich in marble deposits, which, when properly developed, will bring a flood of wealth within her borders.

All the true marble of Georgia, so far discovered, appears in a narrow belt sixty miles long, extending in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction through Fannin, Gilmer, Pickens, and Cherokee Counties, which lie in the northern part of the State, on the border line between the well-known Paleozic group and the broad belt of crystalline rocks. That portion of the counties where the marble is found is usually quite hilly, and in places even mountainous, with peaks reaching an altitude of more than 4,000 feet above the sea level. The numerous valleys are narrow, but very fertile, while the adjacent ridges are generally unproductive, unless underlaid by black slate or marble, which weathers into a rich soil, heavily timbered with oak, chestnut, poplar, hickory, and other species of forest trees. The trend of the valleys and ridges is generally northeast and southwest, corresponding in direction to the strike of the strata. But they are subject to local variations, especially in the region of the great mountain masses in Pickens and Gilmer Counties.

Living streams are everywhere abundant, and the large ones are frequently rapid, and furnish fine water power, which is at present almost unutilized.

The Marietta and North Georgia Railroad runs parallel with the marble belt throughout its entire length, and at no point is the outcropping more than two or three miles from this road.

The marble enters the extreme northeastern portion of Fannin County from North Carolina in two almost parallel lines of outcroppings, about two miles apart, and extends in a diagonal direction across the county. Light or dark gray, more or less banded with black, are the prevailing shades, but marble of a flesh color, tinged with green, and resembling very closely the Etowah marble, occurs. The crystalline grains are small, of a uniform size, and firmly united, which makes the stone susceptible of a high polish.

Johns Hopkins, Too, Needs Money.

From The Baltimore Herald.

The annual report of President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University is in the hands of the Trustees, and presents an interesting exhibit of what this young but already famous institution has accomplished since its foundation. The number of students enrolled during the year was 522, of which nearly one-half came from states other than Maryland, which indicates the excellent reputation enjoyed by the university away from home. President Gilman again calls attention to the decreased income from the original endowment, which emphasizes the need for new gifts applicable to general purposes. Thus far, President Gilman says, it has not been necessary to contract the work or reduce salaries, but unless public-spirited citizens come to the aid of the institution, such a course may be forced upon the Trustees.

HE BROKE A BOWERY JEWELER'S WINDOW

John Kelly Caught After He Had Thrown Away His Plunder.

A respectably-dressed man was seen for some time early last night walking on the Bowery, between Bleecker and Great Jones Streets, but he attracted no particular attention until he threw a brick wrapped in tissue paper through the window of David Marks's jewelry store at 334 Bowery.

The missile made a huge hole in the window, and the man reached his hand through the opening and seized everything in sight. Then he started to run up the street, followed by several persons calling "Stop thief!"

Policeman Jenkins of the Mercer Street Station was tanding about a block away. He heard the shout, and, as the man approached him, he seized him by the collar and held him till Jeweler Marks appeared and made complaint against him.

The man was locked up.

Only a lady's gold lacepin was found in his possession. The rest of the things he took he said he threw away in his flight. There was a large quantity of jewelry in the window, including some vauable diamonds. Mr. Marks said he could not tell how much had been stolen until he had an opportunity to examine his books.

At the police station the man said he was John Kelly, twenty-five years old, of 517 East Fifteenth Street. He described himself as a marble polisher, but confessed to the doorman that he was a graduate of the Elmira Reformatory, and had served two terms in Sing Sing.

THE MONTGOMERY AT MOBILE

The Silver Service to be Presented to the Big Cruiser To-day.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 19.—Secretary Herbert, Representatives Clark and Meyer, the Mayor of Mobile, and a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, on board the revenue cutter Forward, steamed down to the lower bay, where the Montgomery has been lying since Friday, and the big cruiser was welcomed to Alabama waters to-day. Commander Davis and the officers of the Montgomery were entertained at luncheon on board the Forward, and both vessels steamed up the bay together, reaching Mobile about 4 o'clock, where the wharves were crowded with Mobilians anxious to get a glimpse of the big ship.

The salute of seventeen guns to the Secretary of the Navy was received, and answered by the Montgomery's guns. To-morrow Secretary Herbert will hold a reception at the Battle House, and at 2:30 o'clock the cruiser will be presented with the set of silver given by the citizens of Montgomery. To-morrow night the gentlemen from Montgomery will give a banquet to the officers of the cruiser, and Miss Herbert and the ladies from Montgomery will hold a reception.

WIFE NUMBER THREE WANTS DIVORCE

One of the Seven Victims of Dr. Joseph R. King Seeks Release.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—Dr. Joseph R. King, who has played the rôle of bridegroom seven times in the last ten years, and is now in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania for bigamy, was to-day sued for divorce by Mary Annie King, known on the gay physician's list as "No. 3."

The doctor, soon after the marriage, in May, 1892, deserted her, and during his wanderings met, married, and deserted four other women, in Philadelphia and various other parts of the country. His last victim was Mrs. Laura V. Brewer, a pretty widow of Hagerstown, Md., with some money. They were married after a short courtship, and went to live in Franklin County, Penn., where Dr. King was arrested and sentenced on the charge of bigamy.

Few Populists in Maryland.

From The Baltimore Sun.

At the recent election in this State there were Populist candidates for Congress in three districts, the First, Fifth, and Sixth. These three districts cast in the aggregate no far from 100,000 votes—about 97,000. The aggregate Populist vote in the three districts was 1,184, as follows: Mr. Morris, in the First District, received 394 out of about 30,000 cast; Mr. Buchard, in the Fifth District, received 355 out of 29,000 cast; Mr. Kirakofe, in the Sixth, received 307 out of 38,000 cast. This vote just escapes being thrown into what used to be called the "scattering" column. It will be remembered that in order to have the names of these candidates put upon the official ballot is was necessary that the petitions for each one should be signed by at least 500 voters. It is therefore apparent that all the people who signed the petition as Populists did not vote the ticket.

Ex-Secretary Endicott's Home.

From The Boston Transcript.

Now that ex-Secretary Endicott has sold his Salem residence, it is stated that he will make his home in Danvers for the future, but will pass much of his time abroad with his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. A portion of his time will probably be spent in Washington, Winters. The coming Winter will be passed in Europe. The estate where the Judge will make his home is not at Danversport, where the original John Endicott grant lies, but further toward the turnpike. It was for a long time the Summer home of Col. George Peabody, the father of Mrs. Endicott. The magnificent Col. Peabody house on Washington Square, Salem, is still unsold and unoccupied, so that if the Endicotts should desire to stay in Salem for any length of time they can use that. They will sail for Europe next Saturday.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

will offer a few ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS to Permanent Families, For the Winter only, on very reasonable terms. Will be open for inspection this week.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the Cable Cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d to 71st St., New-York.

This magnificent hotel, situated in one of the finest resident portions of the city, offers most desirable accommodations for families who wish to avoid the cares of housekeeping. Every room has an outside view. Rooms and suites may be secured, furnished or unfurnished, by the year or for a shorter period. Meals will be served on the American and European plans.

RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

GERLACH,

27th ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

EVERY ROOM HAS PRIVATE BATH.

MEALS AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

CHAS. A. GERLACH, Manager.

CLARENDON HOTEL,

18th ST. AND 4th AV., N. Y.

AMERICAN PLAN.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, having large rooms and a CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST GRADE. RATES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES for transient and permanent guests. C. L. BRIGGS.

THE HANOVER,

Cor. 5th Av. and 15th St.

A HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

Apartments furnished or unfurnished, with private service, if desired.

E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Hotel St. George,

CORNER CLARK AND HICKS STS., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

EQUAL TO BEST IN NEW-YORK AT ONE-HALF THE PRICE.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 905½ EAST MAIN St., Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1894. Sealed proposals for protecting Jamestown Island, Va., will be received here until noon Dec. 11, 1894, and then opened. Information can be had from H. D. WHITCOMB, above address. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Col., Engrs.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

22d ST., 116 WEST, NEAR 6th AV.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; three large rooms, mirror, bath, hot water; suitable for gentlemen or families; other rooms; single or suite; good table board; French cooking.

36th ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; separately; en suite; excellent table; new decoration; sanitary plumbing; reasonable; references.

46th ST., 17 and 27 EAST, (formerly 9 and 11 West 30th.)—Desirable rooms, with board.

47th ST., 16 EAST.—Sunny back parlor and second-story rooms; superior table; references.

57th ST., 140 WEST.—Desirable room to rent; first-class table and appointments.

175 LEXINGTON AV.—Alcove room, second

PLAYED A TRICK ON BELL

Kings County Machine Leaders Prevented His Meeting.

STATE COMMITTEEMEN NOT CHOSEN

Delegates Kept Waiting by the Executive Committee Until They Grew Weary and Went Home Disgusted.

The leaders of the Democratic machine in Kings County played a shrewd trick on James D. Bell, Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, last night, and Mr. Bell did not discover that fact until long after the meeting of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Bell had been instructed by the General Committee to call a meeting of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention for the purpose of recommending to the State Committee the names of three men to fill the positions of State Committeemen made vacant by the forced resignation of John Delmar, John McCarty, and Michael J. Coffey. These delegates were called to meet in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Court Square, Brooklyn, last night, and were then to be divided by Congressional districts, and each district was to make its own selection.

There were members on the General Committtee who were opposed to this, and they defeated the object by issuing a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to which meeting was given the preference.

It lasted until after 10 o'clock. The delegates, who represented their districts in the State Convention, waited around in the cold corridors until 9 o'clock, and then, becoming tired, went home. When Mr. Bell tried to get the delegates together after the meeting of the Executive Committee he found that thre was not a quorum representing any of the Congressional districts.

He left the building, remarking that some people were afraid to wait around a short time. There were others who smiled, because they had fixed the matter so that there would be no meeting of State delegates.

Supervisor Hughes remarked: "What's the use of us waiting, any way? Politically we are dead. We died when the State Convention adjourned, and anything we might do now would have very little weight."

After Mr. Bell had started for home, Bernard J. York and John L. Shea seemed to be in excellent spirits. They said it was a shame that the delegates to the State Convention had not met, but they said it with a twinkle in their eyes. In fact, they were more than pleased that Mr. Bell's scheme had fallen through.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee Bernard J. York presided, and it was decided that the primary elections for choosing delegates to the General Committee and district officers should take place Tuesday evening, Dec. 11.

It was suggested that all the district associations should do all in their power to increase their membership before the primaries. This suggestion was referred to the General Committee for action Wednesday night

Robert Stewart of the Twenty-fifth Ward stirred up a hornets' nest when he began to turn his attention to the Eighth Ward. He said that prior to the last election Districts Nos. 21 and 22 of the Eighth Ward had had their boundaries changed, a Twenty-third District had been created, and, although the General Committee had not given any instructions, an enrollment had taken place, which was illegal.

He also said that the Executive Committee had sent books to the Twenty-third District without authority, and he wanted the books all returned to the Executive Committee so that the transfers could be made by the proper parties.

Charles Krombach, the executive member from the Eighth Ward, protested. He said that he did not think that it was proper for Mr. Stewart to interfere in the affairs of the Eighth Ward. He wanted to see fair play as well as Mr. Stewart, but he would guarantee that the books of the district associations of the Eighth Ward were just as legal as were those in the Twenty-fifth Ward. If there was to be any re-enrollment he wanted it from top to bottom, and not in one or two districts.

Mr. Stewart, in his aggressive manner, asked Mr. Krombach if the General Committee had authorized him to make any changes in the roll books. To this Mr. Krombach replied:

"Well, we've got the books, anyway."

"It is as I have said," retorted Mr. Stewart. "The re-enrollment is illegal and the books were not legally obtained from this committee."

"Why do you single out the Eighth Ward?" said Mr. Krombach, in an angry tone. "Other wards in the city are in the same boat. The transfer of names was made in a legal manner. The objection to our way of doing things is that a man who is in Mr. Stewart's office, and who was President of one of the districts, is no longer President, because he now lives in another district. He is angry, and wants to be President again. He stands no more show than does the man in the moon."

John L. Shea, who claimed to understand the entire matter, said Krombach was in the right, and explained to Mr. Stewart that the enrollment was legal and that Mr. Krombach had done excellent work in having the transfer of names made according to the legal method.

Mr. Stewart was not pleased with this outcome of the affair, but he was compelled to withdraw his resolution, and walked over to Mr. Krombach, shook hands with him, and settled their petty troubles.

Then the committee went into secret session to consider the report of the Campaign Committee. The delegates afterward refused to discuss the proceedings.

One of the delegates said: "They don't want any notoriety on this subject. They had so little money to work with that they do not want the people to know into what straits they fell."

A STUDENT'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Found Unconscious in His Room, but Resuscitated by the Doctor.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—J. De Haan, a student taking post-graduate work at Cornell University, was discovered unconscious in his bedroom, at 7 Cook Street, at 10 o'clock this morning, under circumstances strongly pointing to attempted suicide.

As Mr. De Haan did not arise when called this morning, members of the family attempted to enter his room, when it was discovered that the door was locked. William Pearson, a mail carrier, then entered Mr. De Haan's study through a window, and next broke down the door of his bedroom. De Haan was found unconscious in his bed in this room. A letter addressed to a friend lay at his side. By dint of hard work a doctor who had been summoned at length succeeded in resuscitating De Haan, who is now apparently all right. The poisoning from the effects of which he suffered is thought to have been from charcoal fumes, although no direct traces of the brazier could be found. De Haan, who is a Hollander, has been in this country only a few years.

Exhibition at the Lotos Club.

The Lotos Club will exhibit the work of American figure painters Saturday evening. The exhibition has been arranged by William T. Evans of the Art Committee. Women will be admitted to view the collection on Nov. 26 and 27, from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TAGEBLATT WELL INFORMED

Recommendation to be Made to Congress for the Repeal of the Discriminating Sugar Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It has been ascertained here to-day that the Berliner Tageblatt of Nov. 2 was well advised when it published it as a fact that assurances had been given at Washington that the Administration would recommend to the approaching session of Congress the repeal of the tariff law so far as it imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound on all bounty-paid sugars imported into the United States. It is feared here that the effect of the assurance in Germany will be to mislead the sugar producers, who imagine that the recommendation will be equivalent to a repeal. Should the President specifically demand the abolition of the discriminating duty, it would be met in the Senate by the opposition of such men as Senator Platt of Connecticut, who declares several times in one interview that the Republicans, having the power, will refuse to allow the majority to do anything with the tariff. The attitude of some of the Democrats, including a few "dead ducks," promises to be not a whit less hostile.

Certain unnamed Democrats are alleged to be in training to give the Administration a hot time of it. There are to be "onslaughts," "attacks," "indignant protests," and generally a performance smacking a good deal of the tomfoolery of the last session, that helped to create a body of stay-at-homes on Nov. 6. If Senator Platt should stick to his programme, and keep his Republican associates up to his plan, the botch made by the help of Mr. Hoar, touching the exemption of alcohol used in the arts, will not be mended. Still, Mr. Platt does not cast votes enough to make a majority, and there may be enough Republicans who are broader and less intent upon partisan advantage to dispose of some amendments without opening the whole tariff question to debate.

Platt contemplates three months of tariff discussion if the Democrats say tariff once. He has a chip on his shoulder.

BANQUET OF PACKING-BOX MANUFACTURERS

Menu Cards of a Unique Design Are Pretty Souvenirs of the Occasion.

The annual dinner of the packing-box manufacturers took place last evening at the Fulton Club, 83 Fulton Street. There was a full attendance. About forty invited guests were present. Pretty souvenirs of the occasion were the menus, which were of a unique and original design. The list of edibles was printed upon a cylinder of white paper, which was telescoped into a papier maché counterfeit of a billet of wood. The imitation was cleverly done, and it required careful scrutiny to enable one to detect the real nature of the copy. The menu was:

Blue Point Oysters.
Haut Sauterne.
Celery. Radishes. Olives. Lyons Sausage.
Chicken. Halibut, Sauce Fleurette.
Cucumbers. Potatoes Parisiennes.
Saddle of Southdown Mutton.
Panache of Vegetables.
Margaux.
Asparagus, Sauce Hollandaise.
Golden Plover.
Cliquot. Lettuce Salad.
Ice Cream. Assorted Cakes.
Gorganzola. Comembert.
Fruit.
Coffee.

The association comprises all the prominent packing-box manufacturers of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. The following were chosen as officers for the ensuing year: T. G. Patterson, President; H. D. Goodwin, Vice President; A. F. Bontecou, Secretary and Treasurer. Those who were selected for the Board of Directors are O. F. Hawley, J. H. Dykeman, E. L. Mesereau, and James Fagin.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Lillian Russell's Season.—It has been decided by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau to postpone the revival of "The Grand Duchess," which was to have been done at Abbey's Theatre next week, with Lillian Russell in the title rôle. No new date has been fixed upon, but if the opera can be got ready it will be produced Monday, Dec. 3. The change has been made necessary by the delay in preparing the scenery and costumes, all of which are to be new, and the production, when it is made, will be the most elaborate of any that has ever been given "The Grand Duchess" in this or any other city. The rehearsals are being held daily, and the company is already well up in its work. It is intended to make this opera the feature of Miss Russell's tour on the road, and the massive scenery now being prepared for it at Abbey's will be carried along. In the meantime, though "The Queen of Brilliants" has proved somewhat of a disappointment as an opera, the singing and acting by Miss Russell company and the spectacular features of the performance have been sufficient attractions to insure a good, if not a great, business at Abbey's, and the opera will be continued until "The Grand Duchess" is ready for production.

—A Great Year for Sardou.—This is to be a great year for Victorien Sardou on two continents. Four of the famous playwright's works are running simultaneously at four of the Paris theatres—a revival of "Mme. Sans Gene" at the Vaudeville, a revival of "Nos Villageois" at the Gymnase, a revival of "Don Quichotte" at the Chatelet, and "Gismonda," with Sarah Bernhardt, at the Renaissance. In this country "Mme. Sans Gene" is now being produced; "A Woman's Silence" is to be presented to-night at the Lyceum, and Fanny Davenport is to produce "Gismonda" next month at the Fifth Avenue. Sardou's royalties on these seven different productions will afford him a princely income.

—At Florence's Grave.—Yesterday was the third anniversary of the death of William J. Florence, the comedian, and many of his friends and admirers observed it by visiting his grave in Greenwood Cemetery and covering it with flowers. Among the tributes to his memory were wreaths of immortelles, potted plants, and cut flowers, from A. M. Palmer, President of the Actors' Fund of America; Russell H. Robbins of the Players' Club, the Florence Dramatic Association of Brooklyn, Walter M. Fleming, M. D., representing the Knights of the Mystic Shrine, which order Mr. Florence founded in this country; Mrs. Barney Williams, Police Inspector Peter Conlin, and Commodore Joseph H. Tooker.

—The Opera and the Theatres.—Managers of the New-York theatres have awakened to the fact that the opera has become a fad of society, and that to open with a new production against it would be folly. The opera season opened last night, and two of the leading theatres of the city, with new productions in view, closed their doors and indulged in a full-dress rehearsal, instead of giving a public performance. Both houses—the Lyceum with its stock company and the Broadway with the Bostonians—draw their audiences from society people, and the managers of both thought it wise to postpone the opening productions until to-night.

—The Paris "Review."—"The Review," which is now being done at the Folies-Dramatiques, in Paris—a style of entertainment annually given in France, and upon which "The Passing Show," which has just closed here at the Casino, was modeled—is called "All Paris in Review." It is in three acts and nine tableaus, and is the work of Messrs. Blondeau and Monreal. The principals of the cast are Messrs. Chalmin, Perrin, Dorgab, Mordot, Vandeune, Angély, and Vavasseur, and Mmes. Cassive, Cimira, Fobonio, Tilma, Leblanc, Verne, d'Arzac, Vogel, and Stella.

—"Charley's Aunt."—"Charley's Aunt," or "The Godmother of Charley," as the French version is called, will have its one hundredth performance at the Théâtre Cluny, Paris, Dec. 7. The next day a company organized to play the farce will start on a tour of France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Furniture of the highest artistic merit, soundly constructed, and made of perfectly-prepared materials, at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO UNITE

First Step Toward a Federation of New-York Organizations.

MRS. CROLY MAY BE ITS PRESIDENT.

Delegates from All Parts of the State Meet at the Invitation of Sororis and Discuss the New Movement.

The club women of New-York State made a first step toward the founding of a State federation of women's clubs at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. As guests of Sorosis, they gathered in large numbers in the big blue ballroom, and talked over women's clubs, collectively and individually.

In the Spring Sorosis sent out the call to all club women interested in the movement, and it was in response to this call that 118 delegates, with other club officers and members, gathered together yesterday.

Badges were distributed to the delegates by the Committee on Credentials. Mrs. Janet Leeper was chairman of the committee, and was assisted by Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Miss Jessie Lozier, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Emma Townsend, and Mrs. Ionia Bird. The badges were extremely pretty. They were in white and gold, each fastened with a small pearl pin.

As the delegates presented their credentials they received, besides the badge, a ticket to "The New Woman," Mrs. Palmer having invited the Sorosians and the delegates to Palmer's Theatre for Tuesday night.

Inside the large hall the golden "S" of Sorosis, and mulberry colored ribbons, the club's color, were mingled everywhere with the white and gold. Many of the members of Sorosis were delegates from other clubs.

The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock. Every one was in place, and broad mulberry-colored ribbons marked off the seats for the delegates. On the table in front of the President stood a great cluster of chrysanthemums, and from the big pink-shaded lamp at one side and the smaller lights with smaller shades around the room a soft, warm glow was thrown over the assemblage.

Most of the Sorosians were in dark gowns, as if prepared for serious business. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth was in black. So was Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Lozier, and Mrs. Ella Dietz Clymer, whose sweet face always receives a warm welcome at Sorosis meetings.

But it is not according to Sorosian ethics to talk about gowns. Sorosis thinks only of the inner woman, her mental and moral worth.

"Delegates to the convention," said Mrs. Helmuth, in the opening address, "Sorosis bids you welcome.

"Welcome to the pride of your State, the metropolis of your country, the Greater New-York! Welcome to the city that has been purged of its uncleanness and is entering upon a new career of purer politics and better municipal government. Welcome to the birthplace of the first woman's club, and welcome for the cause for which you have come."

Mrs. Helmuth explained the object of the proposed federation.

"All women are good," she went on, "or good for something, or good for nothing, and every organization formed for their improvement is only one more step toward that realization of our highest ideal, 'Earth noblest thing, a woman perfected.'"

Mrs. Helmuth was heartily applauded. Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly, the founder and first President of Sorosis, read the call for the federation.

The idea of the federation is Mrs. Croly's, and she will probably be elected as its President to-day.

"She is a born organizer," said one of the delegates yesterday, "and as the idea was hers in the first place there is a very general desire to place her at the head for at least the first year.

"New-York is the mother of the women's clubs," said Mrs. Croly, "and that idea of a unified womanhood which is the soul of the women's club movement. There are many specialized associations doing splendid work upon their own lines that could give and receive aid and stimulus toward the extension of all worthy effort.

"It is not that we have, but that we give, that helps even ourselves, and in this mission of strength and for strength every gift and attainment can be put to use.

"The practical interests of women are multiplying so rapidly that it is only by federation that we can follow them, and give value to the world."

"Through the club education is more widely diffused," said Mrs. Lozier, "and women in the homes are reached. Through the woman's club housekeepers have been brought into the current of affairs—women whose accomplishments have been buried under an avalanche of shirts and puddings. They have passed through a time of physical weakness, care, and bondage, and an infinite number of petty details, and been in danger of mental starvation. At the club they gain individuality.

"Women should educate themselves, then build their homes, train their children, enlighten public sentiment, and maintain social purity."

Mrs. Clymer made one of the earnest little speeches Sorosis always enjoys.

Mrs. F. A. Goodale, Chairman of the committee having charge of the correspondence relating to the federation, spoke of the value of State organization to obtain legislative assistance, and Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Vice President, pleaded for frivolity in women's meeting, for good fellowship is often the one object for gatherings of men.

Mrs. Russell Sage, President of the Emma Willard Association, made a few remarks, which were heartily applauded.

Mrs. Kate Upson Clark gave, in her own words, a quotation from George Meredith, in which he spoke of woman as that "awful baggage that has so long hindered the progress of civilization."

"That rankled with me," said Mrs. Clark, "and I am sure it will with you. I made up my mind not to be such a burden, and I think women's clubs will prevent it. If any of us have talents we will throw them into the common lot and make the stock company richer."

Mrs. Rosenfeld spoke for the league, Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley for the Woman's Legal Education Society, and Miss Barcalow for the Society for Political Study. There were also remarks from other delegates.

At the reception in the evening, Mrs. Helmuth received the guests. She wore a gown of a beautiful white silk. There was a large attendance and many handsome costumes. Refreshments were served from a table exquisitely decorated with flowers, beautiful china, and crystal.

Among the delegates were Mrs. Frances MacDonald, Woman's Club, Richmond

Too good-natured people, this advertisement is for you.

A man we know was "stuck" here six years ago, and didn't know enough to come back for his money—too good-natufed anyhow.

Bought somewhere else the next year; so didn't find out when we began to make first-rate clothing. He missed good clothes at right prices; we lost his trade. First-rate clothes won it back again, but it took time.

A quicker way: tell us of our mistakes at the time; we'll shoulder every one.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, {Prince, Warren, 32d St.

County, S. I.; Mrs. Genie H. Rosenfeld, Professional Woman's League; Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Eastern Association of Wells College, Richmond County; Miss Clara S. Mason, Monday Evening Club, Westfield; Mrs. Peanette N. Leper, Political Study Club, New-York; Mrs. Bernard Peters, and Mrs. D. Faris, Portia Reading Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Jennie de la W. Lozier, Rutgers Alumnae Association, New-York; Mrs. Alice Gardiner, Monday Club, Warsaw; Mrs. Mary F. Warner, Ethical Club, Rochester; Mrs. Mary Clinton Le Duc, Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club, New-York; Mrs. Mary B. Swenson, Eastern Association of Wells College, New-York; Mrs. Fannie S. Low, Woman's Press Club, New-York; Miss Cornelia T. Andrews, Fortnightly Club, Hudson; Mrs. S. K. B. Dunn, Woman's Club, Jamaica; Miss Carrie Halstead and Mrs. John J. Amory, New-York Branch Vassar Students' Aid Society; Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, Weaton Club, New-York; Mrs. A. T. Nye, Clio Club, New-York; Mrs. S. A. Moffat, Phalo Club, New-York.

Mrs. L. Seligsburg, Woman's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture, New-York; Mrs. Ralph L. Thurnwold, Alumnae Woman's Law Class, University of the City of New-York; Miss Eterlina M. Disbrow, Rutgers Alumnae Association, New-York.

Miss Ellen C Parsons and Mrs. E. F. Ward, Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association, New-York; Mrs. James Scrimgeour and Mrs. A. J. Perry, Woman's Health Protective Association, Brooklyn; Mrs. William Thornton and Mrs. J. A. Radcliffe, Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles R. Lamb and Mrs. G. F. Randolph, Woman's Art Club, New-York; Mrs. A. B. Humphrey, Clio Club, New-York; Miss Truslow and Mrs. M. W. Chapman, Brooklyn Woman's Club; Mrs. Edward Hobbs, Kosmos Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. J. A. Ellis and Mrs. W. D. Munson, Froebel Society, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. N. Mott, Woman's Club, Port Washington; Mrs. Susan Baird and Miss Yager, Woman's Club, Oneonta; Miss Felicina Cafferata, United Italian Charities, New-York; Miss Elizabeth Cutting, New-York Branch Vassar Alumnae Association; Mrs. Henry Newton and Miss Edwina Brown, Woman's Guild, New-York; Mrs. S. E. Estes, Colonial Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. C. C. Parsons, Jamaica Club, Hempstead, L. I.; Mrs. K. S. B. Dunne, Jamaica Club, Jamaica, L. I.; Mrs. J. A. Goodale, New Century Club, Utica; Miss Helen Sands and Mrs. N. V. Starbuck, Alumnae Association of St. Mary's School, New-York; Mrs. Moffatt and Mrs. J. M. McCullogh, Malo Club, New-York; Miss M. Clamlil, Woman's League Education Society, New-York; Mrs. M. Carpenter and Miss T. R. Giblen, Historical Club, Ilion; Mrs. J. P. Northrup and Miss C. Metzgar, Alumnae Association of the Normal College, New-York; Mrs. Thompkins, Fortnightly Club, New-Brighton, S. I.; Mrs. P. E. De Mund and Mrs. P. A. Hegerman, Winter Club, New-Utrecht; Mrs. Buck and Mrs. N. E. Mark, Graduates' Association, Buffalo; Miss Love and Mrs. C. A. Creesey, Cambridge Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. Briggs, Woman's Literary Club, Dunkirk; Mrs. E. Fowler and Mrs. W. Speck, Nineteenth Century Club, Haverstraw; Miss M. E. Conklin and Miss E. E. Sprague, Fortnightly Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. Wertimer, Woman's Investigating Club, Buffalo; Mrs. M. R. Silsby and Mrs. C. Lester, Seneca Falls Shakespeare Club.

Mrs. L. Poake and Mrs. C. J. Fowne, Photereone Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. Russell Sage and Mrs. Ellen C. Washington, Emma Williard Association, New-York; Mrs. Mumford, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Frances E. Hubbell, Scribblers' Club, Buffalo; Mrs. Felix Adler, Woman's Conference Ethical Society; Mrs. Alma Colder Johnston, X. L. M. Society; Miss Ely Raeburn Hoy, New-York Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. Marion R. Lawrence, Every Saturday Night Club, Waterville; Miss Clara L. Lawrence, Travelers' Club, Waterville,; Dr. T. Mary Bissell, Berkeley Ladies' Athletic Club; Miss Lockwood, Graduates' Association of Buffalo Seminary; Mrs. Laura A. Hearn, X. L. M. Society; Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Professional Woman's League; Mrs. Clark Bell, New-York Ladies' Health Protective Association; Mrs. E. O. Greeley, Woman's Legal Education Society; Mrs. E. T. Sherman, Motley Club; Miss Richardson, Ilian Travelers' Club; Mrs. Ralph Trautman, Ladies' Health Protective Association; Mrs. Celia Dame Hoole, Colonial Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. F. T. Vose, New Century Club, Utica; Dr. Harriette Keatinge, Alumni Association, New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women; Mrs. A. R. Wing, Brooklyn Woman's Club; Mrs. E. O. Goodridge, Good Citizenship League, Flushing; Mrs. L. Danforth and Miss M. Brooks, Travelers' Club, Olean; Miss G. F. Randolph and Mrs. C. R. Lamb, New-York Woman's Art Club; Mrs. J. B. Wortsell, Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association; Miss H. M. Jencks, Vassar Alumnae Association; Mrs. R. W. Parsons, Highland Park Literary Club, Buffalo; Miss K. White, Wheaton Club, Wilton, and Miss F. T. Patterson, Monday Evening Club, Westfield.

Said a Vehicle Killed Schmohl.

A jury in Coroner Schultze's court yesterday rendered a verdict that Charles Schmohl came to his death on Oct. 25 by being run over by some kind of vehicle unknown to the jurors on Fifty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

On the morning of that day Schmohl was found bleeding and dying in front of Roosevelt Hospital. He said that he had been kicked off a street car and subsequently robbed.

Authors' Reception for Charity.

An authors' reception will be held at Sherry's on Dec. 7, 8, and 10, in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children and Harper's Young People Round-Table Industrial School Building. A number of distinguished authors will be present.

HOSE AND HALF-HOSE.

We offer, this week, in our Hosiery Department, five remarkable lots:

Lot No. 1; Children's Black, Ribbed Cashmere Hose, with unbleached cotton soles, sizes 6 to 10 inches, at 45 cents per pair; value from 60 cents to $1.00 according to size.

Lot No. 2; Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, black, white and colored, at 50 cents per pair; worth 90 cents.

Lot No. 3; Ladies' Ingrain Lisle Thread Hose, black and colored, at 45 cents per pair; regularly 75 cents.

Lot No. 4; Men's English Merino Half-Hose, tan colors, at 45 cents per pair; formerly 75 cents.

Lot No. 5; Men's Black and Colored Cashmere Half-Hose, with high spliced heels and double soles, at 25 cents per pair; were 40 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE ASTOR TRAMP IS FREE

His Fine Paid by a Man from a Firm of Lawyers.

ACTED WITH AN AIR OF SECRECY

John Jacob Astor Talks with the Wanderer—Thinks He Should Be More Severely Punished—May Cause His Arrest.

John Garvin, the frowsy tramp who took a nap Saturday night in one of the fine beds in Mrs. William Astor's mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was released from prison last evening.

After Justice Hogan had announced that he expected to have additional charges preferred against Garvin this morning, and had gone home yesterday, a representative of the firm of Burnett, Stayton & Hogan went to the prison, paid Garvin's fine, which amounted to $3, and took him away.

The lawyers absolutely refused to state their object in taking away the tramp, nor would they tell the name of the client in whose behalf they were acting. The greatest possible air of secrecy was maintained, and as soon as the man was set at liberty he was hurried away.

There is considerable doubt as to what action Justice Hogan may take in the matter when it comes before him to-day. He may at once issue a warrant for Garvin's arrest on a charge of attempted burglary, or he may let the matter drop.

It is probable, however, that John Jacob Astor will insist on bringing a charge against Garvin and having him arrested.

Garvin having been let off by Justice Voorhis with a fine of $5 on Sunday, drowsed in a cell at the Jefferson Market Police Court prison yesterday forenoon, dreaming of Mrs. Astor's luxurious bed and its etherial springs.

Mrs. Astor sent her son, John Jacob Astor, and her son-in-law, Orme Wilson, to the police court early in the day to find out something more about the uninvited lodger, and why he came to be let off so easily.

Young Mr. Astor was invited to a seat beside Justice Hogan, and he expressed to the Justice his concern over Garvin.

"I was out of town yesterday," he said, "and did not know of the affair until I read it in the newspapers. I came here expecting to appear against the fellow, but I find that he has been already disposed of. It does not seem to me right that a man can enter the house of a citizen and be fined only $5. My mother is naturally alarmed by her experience, and something must be done to punish Garvin, so that he will not attempt to repeat his offense. If he goes free, hundreds of persons may imitate his example."

Justice Hogan suggested to Mr. Astor to have a talk with Garvin. This was agreed to, and Garvin was brought in. The tramp carried himself with swaggering nonchalance.

"Oh! think o' them beds," he said, tipping a wink at the officer who led him before Mr. Astor. The latter surveyed the tramp with critical suspicion. Mr. Garvin returned Mr. Astor's critical gaze and sniffed as he thought once more of the airy springs and the downy pillows.

"How did you get in?" asked Mr. Astor.

"Walked in," said Mr. Garvin, with a sleepy, serio-comic air.

"Were you asleep?"

"Cert."

"How came you to lock the door?"

Mr. Garvin studied the ceiling. He seemed to be wrestling with a mental problem of great profundity.

"That's so; was it locked?" he inquired.

"Why didn't you wake when they broke the door?"

"Eh? Did I break the door?" asked Garvin.

Mr. Astor had a talk with Agent Jerome of the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Jerome tenderly inquired of Mr. Garvin if he did not feel himself possessed of a desire to be taken care of.

"Not on your life," was Mr. Garvin's didactic reply, made with haste and earnestness.

Mr. Astor told Justice Hogan that he believed that Garvin went into Mrs. Astor's house to steal and had feigned sleep, hiding himself the best way he could. Mr. Astor said he would not let the matter rest as at present.

To Aid the Coffee Stands.

The fair for the benefit of the St. Andrew's coffee stands in this city that was opened last Wednesday in the Manhattan Athletic Clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, was continued last evening, for the purpose of disposing of the articles unsold.

The rooms were crowded from 9 to 11 o'clock and nearly all the fancy articles at the booths were disposed of.

Those remaining will be sold at private sale. Miss Florence Pitney, who managed the fair, said enough money had been realized to stock the stands for some time.

Fishing Illegally in American Waters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The State Department has been asked to look into the complaint of American fishermen on the great lakes that Canadian fishermen are fishing in American waters under the protection of Canadian revenue cutters. The matter was brought officially to the attention of the Treasury Department by Capt. Hodgsdon of the United States revenue cutter Fessenden, stationed at Detroit, Mich., whose aid was asked by the United States Collector of Customs at Sandusky, Ohio.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.,
Third Av., Cor. 123d St.,
New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

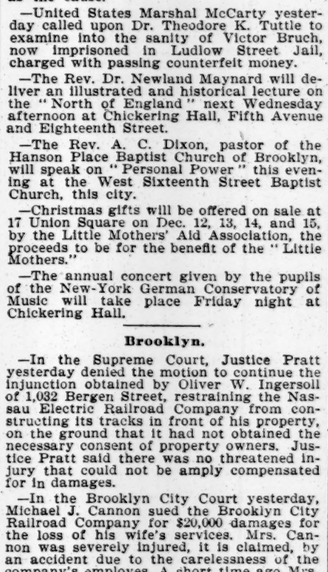
Higher culture in cloth-buying, higher culture in designing, and higher culture in making: this is the key to our endeavor.

Are you particular as to the shape, trim, and finish of your clothes?

Is it worth anything to you to have your ready-made overcoat that cost you $30, $40 or $50 look just like the one your friend had made for $50, $60 or $80?

If so, our clothes *command your attention.*

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly for November is out. Brim full of original wit and humor. We'll mail you a copy for the asking.



CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Charity Organizaton Society desires to secure employment for a man thirty years old, with excellent references, as cashier and bookkeeper. He has been out of employment twelve months, and has a large family dependent on him. Offers of employment should be addressed to Charles D. Kellogg, General Secretary, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street. Gifts of money in this case are not desired.

—John Huebner, a letter carrier attached to Station G, who was arrested last week charged with robbing the mails, waived examination before Commissioner Shields yesterday and was held in $2,500 to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—August Hopf, a printer, fifty-three years old, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in the cellar of 217 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Melancholy, owing to business reverses, is given as the cause.

—United States Marshal McCarty yesterday called upon Dr. Theodore K. Tuttle to examine into the sanity of Victor Bruch, now imprisoned in Ludlow Street Jail, charged with passing counterfeit money.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture on the "North of England" next Wednesday afternoon at Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

—The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will speak on "Personal Power" this evening at the West Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, this city.

—Christmas gifts will be offered on sale at 17 Union Square on Dec. 12, 13, 14, and 15, by the Little Mothers' Aid Association, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the "Little Mothers."

—The annual concert given by the pupils of the New-York German Conservatory of Music will take place Friday night at Chickering Hall.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Justice Pratt yesterday denied the motion to continue the injunction obtained by Oliver W. Ingersoll of 1,032 Bergen Street, restraining the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from constructing its tracks in front of his property, on the ground that it had not obtained the necessary consent of property owners. Justice Pratt said there was no threatened injury that could not be amply compensated for in damages.

—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, Michael J. Cannon sued the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for $20,000 damages for the loss of his wife's services. Mrs. Cannon was severely injured, it is claimed, by an accident due to the carelessness of the company's employes. A short time ago Mrs. Cannon sued the company and obtained judgment for $12,000 damages.

—In the City Court yesterday Judge Clement continued the hearing on the application made by the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to restrain the city from interfering in the construction of its road. Heinrich and Christina Schaefer of 492 Marcy Avenue, whose consents were presented, said they had never signed them. The case was not finished.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, has refused to confirm the report of the Commissioners appointed to grade and improve Avenue I, in the old town of Flatbush, on the ground that the assessment would be greater than the value of the property.

—Dr. J. B. Mattison will give his lecture, "Bermuda: The Land of the Lily and the Rose," illustrated, with sixty attractive views, in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, in aid of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, this evening.

—Mrs. Henry Muller, seventy years old, of 130 St. Felix Street, was knocked down by a team of horses at Fulton and St. Felix Streets yesterday and her skull was fractured. She was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—Edmund Buggey is suing the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in the Circuit Court for $10,000 damages. He claims he was injured by a car owned by the defendant last October. A verdict was given for the defendant.

—Collector Healy of the Internal Revenue Department yesterday appointed Henry B. Hawkins of the Seventh Ward a Deputy Collector in place of Gaston H. Berwin, resigned.

—The new reading room on the second floor of the Brooklyn Library was opened yesterday.

Yonkers.

—There was an old folks' concert last evening in the First Methodist Church. There was a chorus of forty voices, led by Mrs. T. F. Smyth of Danbury, and among the soloists were Miss Clara Lee Mott, contralto; Edward R. Chamberlain, tenor, and Peter W. Soetemon, bass. The programme contained fourteen numbers. The costumes were quaint and were an interesting feature of the event.

—The prizes for the pool tournament in the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club were presented on Saturday night. The first prize, a gold-lined silver nut bowl, was given to Charles Kohler, and the second prize, a solid gold and enamel flag club pin, was presented to J. Joseph Lawrence.

—The Board of Excise has refused the application of Simon Canfield for a transfer from 188 Ashburton Avenue. The application of Patrick J. Walsh of 11 Summit Street for a saloon license was also rejected.

—Miss Lizzie Ramage, a graduate of the Butler School of Stenography and Business College, in this city, has secured a position as bookkeeper and cashier with Max Karpf, in Riverdale Avenue.

—A fair will be held by the women of Christ Church, in the Parish House, all this week, beginning with this evening.

—A handicap billiard tournament will begin among the members of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club this evening.

—Mrs. Catharine Hynard and Miss Kittie Lawrence have returned from a visit in Katonah.

—Halsatia Lodge had its twenty-second anniversary celebration last evening.

—Mrs. P. C. Eno of Pine Plains is the guest of Mrs. M. H. Ellis.

—Jerome D. Barnes has secured a permit to erect a frame building for flats at 162 Woodworth Avenue. It will be three stories in height. George Rayner is the architect.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors met at White Plains yesterday morning and broke the dead-lock which had existed in the Republican majority for a week by electing Francis M. Carpenter of New-Castle Chairman. Mr. Carpenter has been a Supervisor for thirty-one years, and is the oldest Supervisor in point of years of service in the board. They will meet to-day to elect a clerk and a page and begin work.

—Stephen Bennett, the burglar who entered the home of Coroner A. T. Banuing, in Mount Vernon, was sentenced by Judge I. N. Mills, in White Plains, yesterday, to three years and six months in Sing Sing Prison.

—Chaplain C. C. McCabe delivered his lecture on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" last evening in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Sing Sing.

Funeral of John R. Feeney.

John R. Feeney, one of Dr. McGlynn's most ardent supporters, was buried yesterday in Calvary Cemetery. He died Saturday of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-eight years. Dr. McGlynn conducted the services before crowds of his old parishioners at the residence of the deceased, 248 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday.

John R. Feeney was President of the east side branch of the Anti-Poverty Society during its existence; President of the Father Mathew Temperance Society No. 2 of New-York, and President of the Father Mathew Monument Association.

Died Trying to Save the Horses.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A three-story wooden stable on Granite Street, South Boston, owned and occupied by Lewis Flanders & Co., teamsters, was burned to-night, and of eighty horses stabled there, twenty-three are dead, while several others will most likely have to be killed. James Laurent, a feeder, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. He then went back into the stable to try to save some of the horses, when he was overcome by the smoke and was dead when found. The total loss will be between $30,000 and $35,000; fully insured.

The Gypsies Have Her Again.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 19.—Miss Ella Parse, sixteen years old, who last week was restored to her parents after remaining a captive in the hands of a band of wandering gyp

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POLICE WITH ONE CHIEF

Many of the Seventy Favor a Single-Headed Commission.

NO WISH TO ANTAGONIZE MR. PLATT

Views of Chairman Larocque, W. Travers Jerome, Gustav H. Schwab and Others on Needed Reforms.

Members of the Committee of Seventy read the statement of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt in which he declared against a Police Commission constituted of a single member with varying emotions.

Among the reform pieces of legislation which the Seventy has had under consideration is a bill which shall create a commission with a single head. Some members of the committee are committed to such a change. Others who favor it have not so publicly declared, and there has been no action taken by the committee in charge of legislation on this subject.

Several members of the committee said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that they had no desire to antagonize Mr. Platt, and they did not think any action was contemplated which would do so. They recognized, they said, that he had influence with members of the Legislature, and, as they contemplated asking the Legislature to adopt certain measures which they are now considering and preparing, they did not want any issue raised between themselves and the ex-Senator.

Some members said that they believed the measures they would offer would be agreeable to Mr. Platt, and there were suggestions that a conference might be held, at which Mr. Platt would participate in the discussion of the measures which the Seventy will send to Albany.

Several members of the Seventy were asked if they favored such a reorganization of the Police Department as would dispense with the services of the present board and Superintendent Byrnes. They were not willing to say that they did, and the position taken by those who cared to discuss this question may be summed up in the reply of Chairman Larocque, who said:

"That is one of the details of reorganization which I have not considered. The committee's actions will be of a more general nature. The thing we are aiming for is the passage of a bill which may give the Mayor the general power of reorganizing the departments."

"Have you read Mr. Platt's statement?" the reporter asked Chairman Larocque.

"Yes," he said, "I have read that Mr. Platt does not favor a single-headed commission. This is a matter in which there is a difference of opinion among members of the Committee of Seventy, and it is likely that these differences will be fully discussed when the committee comes to the consideration of the measures which it will indorse.

"Mr. Platt's objection to the single-headed commission does not take into the account one important thing, namely, that the elections machinery may be taken out of the hands of the Police Department. It has been contemplated that the elections machinery should be placed in a separate board. If that be done, the objection which Mr. Platt makes would be taken away.

"It seems to me that the head of the Police Department should be a single person. The responsibility may thus be fixed. The ideas advanced by Mr. Erhardt and Dr. Parkhurst in favor of a military system of police seem to be sound. The police force, as they have said, could better be commanded by a single man than by four men, on the same principle that one commander in chief of an army is a requisite for effective work. It would be ridiculous to think of an army with four commanders, each with equal rank and authority, particularly if the four were equally divided on some party question.

"The 'power of removal' bill, which the committee will recommend, will be general in its nature, as I believe, giving the Mayor the authority to make the needed changes in the heads of departments and fixing the responsibility upon him."

William Travers Jerome said he did not think Mr. Platt was at all antagonistic to a continuance of the investigation of the Police Department, nor did he think the ex-Senator was antagonistic to the Committee of Seventy in its desire to secure reform legislation. Mr. Jerome advanced an interesting theory as to the reorganization of the Police Department.

"I am not quite clear," he said, "as to whether there should be a single head to the Police Department so long as the duties of the department remain as they are now. If the elections machinery remains under the management of the commission, then there should be more than one member of the commission.

"I have, however, very clear ideas on what seems to me to be a better system. I would divide the police into three branches —the force, that is, the Superintendent and the uniformed members; a commission, which should have nothing to do with the management or the discipline of the uniformed force or the elections machinery, and, third, a board composed of three attorneys, whose business it should be to hear complaints of all sorts against any officer in the department, from Commissioners to patrolmen. They should be attorneys of standing and experience, and paid such salaries that they could devote their entire time to this work. Officers of different grades might bring complaints before them, and I would provide that any citizen might petition them for leave to bring a complaint against any officer. It seems to me this is a necessity. The recent developments in the department have shown that for officials of one rank in the department to sit in trial on others is not what is wanted. This board of trial should have nothing to do with the appointments. The appointing power is not competent to try properly its own appointees. If there was not sufficient work for this board, it might be vested with similar functions as regards the Fire Department. The adjustment of grievances in these two would keep it busy."

In a communication to an evening paper yesterday Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who is at Lakewood, N. J., expressed himself as to Mr. Platt's utterances. His communication said:

Mr. Platt is quoted this morning as saying that he does not want anybody to boss the action of the Legislature.

He is handling a matter now in which he can speak with the authority of an expert.

Bossism is a question in which this city feels a deep interest, and it is electrifying to hear it treated by one who is no theorist, but an accomplished experimentalist.

He slaps the Committee of Seventy and says that Mr. Lexow's committee will resent their interference. If Mr. Platt had interfered a little more promptly and had helped whip Tammany, and not postponed his interference until after the victory was gained, and measures had to be adopted for turning the victory to account, we could listen to his homiletical address to Mr. Larocque and his colleagues with more composure.

Personally, I have unqualified confidence in the integrity of purpose of Mr. Lexow and his committee; but I know if there is one thing that New-York City abhors second to Tammany, it is the professional "boss," and the Lexow committee will strengthen itself in popular favor by taking means to make it apparent that Mr. Platt holds no brief in their interest.

Bi-partisan commissions are to be avoided as far as possible in the reorganization of our City Government, not only for other reasons, but because they give political manipulators an opportunity to hatch deals.

We want a city that shall be administered purely in the interest of its citizenship, and we expect that Mr. Lexow's committee will bend every effort to secure that for us and we expect that the Committee of Seventy will bring its wisdom and genius to bear upon the same object.

We hope to have a City Government so compact in its purpose of administration that dickers will be relegated to the past, political Punch and Judy become a lost art, and the first duty of a citizen be felt to be to sink and merge himself as far as possible in the aggrandizement of the whole.

Bossism is distinctly un-American, and now that Tammany is outlawed we must take hold together and throttle its perilous and mischievous confrères.

Louis L. Delafield of the Committee of Seventy said he did not want to discuss Mr. Platt's utterances or the details of the bill which the Committee on Legislation is preparing.

"As to the Police Commission," he said, "the consensus of opinion is, I think, that a single-headed commission is the best. In some European cities the military police system has worked well."

"I am strongly in favor of a single-headed Police Commission," said Gustav H. Schwab, "with the control of the elections machinery under another commission. The people have demanded this reform, and they will have it, even if Mr. Platt or some one else gets in the way in Albany. The people did not elect a reform ticket to see it all nullified by legislative or other action.

"The head of the Police Department, the Commissioner, I believe, should manage the department under a military system. He should be a military man. All of the great European cities have military men as heads of their Police Departments, who are accustomed to the military management of men, and I think that we should have it so here."

In speaking of the power that the Mayor should be allowed to exercise over the heads of departments, Mr. Schwab said:

"It is an essential requisite that the Mayor should have power to remove all heads of departments, and this power should be given to him as soon as the Legislature meets.

"Mr. Platt and others are trying to make it appear that the Committee of Seventy is asking for these improvements in the government of the City of New-York. This is not so. It is not the Committee of Seventy, but the people who are asking for them through the committee. The committee is simply the people's agent to voice their wishes and sentiments.

"After the improvements have been made and the Mayor has appointed his Commissioners, he should have absolute power to remove them whenever in his opinion it is for the best interests of the city to dispense with their services, and not be compelled to prefer charges and have a hearing. His power of removal should go with his power of appointment."

"The Mayor should have the entire responsibility of the City Government placed upon him," said Francis M. Scott, "or else we should abolish the idea of concentrated power and govern this city as they do in London, by a large Council, elected from small districts, so as to get every class of people represented.

"If the idea of concentrated responsibility is to prevail, then the present Brooklyn system would be a good one to follow. There the Mayor has a certain period of time within which to make removals after he goes into office, and if he does not make them within such time the Commissioners hold over as his appointees, and he is responsible for their acts. During all the rest of the Mayor's term, except this preliminary period, his power of removal should only exist after charges had been preferred and a hearing had on them.

"So far as future legislation affecting the Police Department is concerned, I think that nothing should be projected or done until after consultation with the Lexow committee, and, if possible, an understanding and agreement should be had with that committee.

"I favor a 'Power of Removal' bill, not because we have won, but because I think it a good time to put into operation the principles for which we have contended and which are good ones. To do this simply because we happen to be on top would be unjustifiable."

William B. Hornblower, in speaking upon the same subjects, said:

"I am inclined to favor a single-headed Police Commission, and believe that the Board of Elections should be separate from the Police Board or Commission, and should be a bi-partisan department, so that no injury could be worked to either party by a single unscrupulous Commissioner.

"I am inclined to think that it might be well to have a military man at the head of the Police Department. Yet at the same time the police force is not a military force, in any sense, but a body of peace officers, whose main duty is to avoid the use or show of physical force,except where absolutely necessary as a last resort, and some military men might be too much inclined to make a parade of force, rather than to keep it in reserve, and so destroy the object for which our police force is properly appointed.

"I would give the Mayor absolute power of removal of heads of departments whenever, in his opinion, it would be of benefit to the department to do so, and not compel him to seek for what is termed cause."

SERVICES IN MEMORY OF JOHN JAY, LL. D

Will Be Held To-night in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden.

Services in memory of the late John Jay, LL. D., will be held to-night, Nov. 20, in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden by the Evangelical Alliance of the United States. President Seth Low of Columbia College will preside over the services. Brief addresses will be made illustrative of the phases of the life and eminent public services of Mr. Jay. He was at one time United States Minister to England, and devoted his talents and energies to public affairs. His high capacity was universally esteemed.

At to-night's service Edward L. Pierce, LL. D., of Boston will speak of Mr. Jay as a reformer; Joseph H. Choate will talk of him as a patriot; Chauncey M. Depew will picture his qualities as a man, and his characteristics as a Christian will be depicted by the Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D. D., of Buffalo, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New-York.

To Lecture in the Butterfield Course.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert, at the request of Secretary of War Lamont, who is an alumnus of Union College, has granted leave of absence to Prof. William Harkness, head of the Naval Observatory, in order that he may visit the college in Schenectady, N. Y., on Nov. 23 to lecture to the students on the "Practical Value of a Knowledge of Astronomy." Prof. Harkness's lecture is in the course established in Union College by Gen. Daniel Butterfield of New-York.

Mr. Morton to Mayor Schieren.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, who was one of the first to congratulate Levi P. Morton on his election as Governor, received the following from the Governor-elect yesterday:

My Dear Sir: I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th inst., and to thank you, as I do most heartily, for your kind words and cordial congratulation. I join with you in the hope that the great triumph which was won by our party and the friends of good government will restore confidence throughout the land.

TO IMPROVE ERIE CANAL

State Engineer Adams Suggests a Plan to Aid Traffic.

SIXTEEN LOCKS TO BE ABOLISHED

The Troublesome Series Above Cohoes to be Superseded by Another Aqueduct with Big Lifts.

ALBANY, Nov. 19. — State Engineer Adams made known to-day a plan which he has had under contemplation for some time for doing away with the troublesome sixteen locks above Cohoes, in the Erie Canal.

The canal land to be abandoned, Mr. Adams believes, would sell for a greater sum than the cost of the improvement, which he figures in round numbers at $1,000,000. This amount the Legislature will be asked to appropriate at its next session.

The proposed improvement will interfere in no way, it is said, with the provisions in the new State Constitution respecting the canals.

The first of this series of sixteen locks is just above the junction of the Erie and Champlain Canals, and the last is just above a point opposite the falls in the Mohawk River at Cohoes. With clear sailing it takes a boat from three to four hours to make the passage through these locks, but it rarely happens that all of the locks are clear, and so the average passage takes five or six hours, while at times, when trade is specially brisk, it has been known to require double this time.

It now takes about seven and one-half days to make the trip from Buffalo to Albany, and the saving of four hours which could doubtless be effected by this scheme would amount to 2½ per cent. of the time and expense of the trip.

The proposed scheme for avoiding this delay and expense is to slightly change this alignment of a short piece of the Erie Canal at the head of the "Sixteens," and from the end of this change to carry the waters of the canal, by means of a steel aqueduct, over the few hundred feet of intervening space to a point over the Mohawk River just a little way below the falls.

Here, instead of lowering and raising boats by the ordinary method, they will be floated into a steel lock, which, with the boats still afloat, will be raised or lowered, as the case may be, in one single lift, the full height of the sixteen combined locks, less the height of the two Champlain locks, or very nearly 140 feet.

This operation will be controlled by machinery propelled by a turbine at the bottom of the lift, which will be actuated by a small quantity of the water which must pass from the upper to the lower level to feed the latter; but as each lifting lock will be counterweighted with an equal weight, (formed principally of water,) the machinery can be very light and simple, as it must only be sufficiently powerful to overcome the friction in the other parts, the counterweights doing the remainder of the work.

The scheme contemplates putting two of these lifting locks side by side, each large enough to carry two boats, so that propellers or other boats with single consorts would not be obliged to disconnect, as they now have to do in passing the "Sixteens." Thus it will be possible to "lock" boats bound in opposite directions at the same time.

Having reached the level of the Mohawk River, the boats will pass along the south or Cohoes side thereof in a specially-prepared channel, protected on the river side by a concrete wall faced with steel. This channel will lead into the Cohoes Dam, (about 2,000 feet below the proposed new lifts,) where it will form a junction with the Champlain Canal, which here crosses the Mohawk River.

The immense amount of water now required for lockages through the "Sixteens" will be largely reduced if this scheme is carried out, and this will directly benefit all the water powers of Cohoes by increasing their available supply, which has during recent years been reduced gradually.

The natural current in the canal will bring to these lifting locks a much larger volume of water than will be required for lockages, and the propulsion of the turbines required to do the lifting, and, as it must be passed to the lower level, it will form a source of power in its descent, possibly sufficient to generate enough electricity to propel all boats between Albany and Cohoes, and possibly further west.

The State Engineer thinks it would be a valuable power, and could be made the source of considerable revenue to the State.

Preliminary surveys will be made, it is thought, in a few days.

TO VISIT YUCATAN'S DESERTED CITIES

Arrangements Made for Explorations by American Tourists.

The Ward Line steamer Seneca, which arrived here yesterday from Progreso, Mexico, had on board A. V. Armour of Chicago. Mr. Armour has been in Yucatan arranging for the reception of a party of American tourists, who will in a short time visit the deserted cities of Yucatan.

He visited Merida, the capital of Yucatan, and several smaller Mexican towns, and is convinced that the visit of scientists will result in interesting discoveries.

Funeral of Peter J. Donohue.

Funeral services were held yesterday morning over the remains of the late P. J. Donohue, the sporting editor of The Recorder, who died Friday last of consumption. The body was borne to St. Paul's Church, in East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, where a solemn mass of requiem was chanted by the Rev. Father Parker and the chancel choir.

The pallbearers were Messrs. James C. Kennedy, Howard B. Hackett, J. D. Kirby, Robert W. Curtis, and S. Koepf, representing the sporting departments on the New-York dailies; Prof. "Mike" Donovan, and John Dunn.

The floral offerings were very many and were from the friends of deceased, his old associates, and the various athletic clubs of this city and vicinity. Interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

The Lighthouse Boat Capsized.

Capt. Couch of the steamship Old Dominion, which arrived yesterday from Norfolk, reports that while passing Five Fathom Bank Lightship, the small boat from the lightship came alongside for mail, as usual. The mail was lowered to her, and shortly after drawing away from the Old Dominion the boat capsized. A boat was at once lowered from the Old Dominion, but a second boat from the lightship came to the rescue of the men, reaching them before the steamer's boat could get to them. No lives were lost.

Murderer Leach Little Hurt.

Richard Leach, who killed his young wife last Sunday and then slashed his own throat, is apparently quite comfortable in the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are superficial. He is quiet and eats rationally.

MRS. LEWIS'S SAFE WAS STOLEN

Brooklyn's Vigilant Police Did Not See Burglars Carrying It Through the Streets Election Night.

When a four-hundred-pound safe can be stolen and carried through the streets of Brooklyn it begins to look as though the police of that city had lost all knowledge of police duty, and were simply drawing their salaries as walking models.

A safe was stolen, and the police saw neither safe nor burglars. How such a ponderous article could be taken out of a house and carried away without the police seeing it, is a question that is agitating the mind of the Superintendent of Police.

In the papers of yesterday morning appeared this advertisement:

Safe stolen election night; Powers Street, Brooklyn; $50 reward for papers therein, or any information leading to the recovery; no questions asked.

Wesley Webber, an engineer, whose office is at 6 Wall Street, New-York, put the advertisement in the papers. His mother, Mrs. Cornelia Lewis, lives alone at 196 Powers Street. On election night she was sleeping in the rear room on the first floor of the house. The safe was in the front room in a corner.

The doors and windows in the front room were found open the morning after election and the safe had disappeared. Mrs. Lewis says she did not hear any noise. On the window sill were marks showing that the safe was taken out that way. It weighed 400 pounds and contained $40, a lot of old coins, deeds for the Powers Street house, and a plot in Greenwood Cemetery, and a bank book showing a credit of $1,500 to Mrs. Lewis.

The police have not been able to trace the safe, nor have they found a single clue.

Perhaps the next robbery that will be heard of in Brooklyn will be the theft of a house and the carrying of it to other parts. It would be almost as easy a task to steal a house as to steal a four-hundred-pound safe.

The Brooklyn police, especially those in the Eastern District, must have been sleeping when Mrs. Lewis's great cash box was carried off. Superintendent Campbell does not like to talk on the subject. He has no explanation to offer.

JUSTICE FEITNER HAULED OVER THE COALS

Miss Rebecca Fream Objects to His Method of Handling Excise Cases.

Some unpleasant and uncomplimentary remarks were addressed yesterday by Miss Rebecca Fream to Justice Feitner in the Essex Market Police Court, where the Justice was sitting on the bench holding court.

Miss Fream, who is a churchworker on the east side, has been engaged in a crusade against Sunday liquor selling. She applied to Justice Feitner yesterday for a warrant against Solomon Schwartz, bartender in a saloon at 203 Stanton Street. She told the Justice that Sunday she took Policeman McDermott of the Thirteenth Precinct, who, she alleged, was half drunk, into Schwartz's saloon, and showed him men drinking beer at the bar. The beer was in foaming "schooners."

"Did you taste the beer? Can you swear what it was?" asked Justice Feitner.

"I am sure it was beer," she replied.

"I cannot issue a warrant unless you can swear it was beer," said the Justice.

"I cannot furnish technical evidence," said Miss Fream. "You can, at least, hold the bartender for breaking the Sunday law, in selling goods on Sunday."

"I don't know," Justice Feitner replied.

"You don't know! What do you get $8,000 a year for, I'd like to know, if you don't know the law?"

"It is impossible for me to keep all the provisions of the law in my mind," replied the Justice, meekly. He asked Miss Fream to wait, while he looked up the law.

"I don't expect justice in this court," she said. "I have not forgotten the time I applied to you for a warrant for a woman who had committed an assault. The only satisfaction I got from you was a request to call again in two weeks."

"I don't remember the case," remarked his Honor.

"Well, I do, and I know, also, that the woman was discharged, because money was paid to a Tammany policeman in this court. The man is here, now, too."

The Justice made no reply. Miss Fream, on consideration, decided she would not accept any warrant against Bartender Schwartz except one charging him with a violation of the excise law.

The Justice would not issue such a warrant.

CRAFTY BURGLARS IN NEW-HAVEN

Blew Open a Safe While a Passing Freight Train Drowned the Noise.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19.—Burglars entered the saloon of Councilman J. P. Kelly, at 33 Frank Street, early this morning, blew open the safe, and carried off about $800. There were four men in the gang, and they used so much powder that when the charge exploded the entire front of the building was blown out and a portion of the rear was also damaged. The explosion shattered windows in the surrounding houses.

The saloon is near the railroad track, and the burglars waited for a freight train to pass, thinking that the noise would drown that of the explosion. The police have no clue.

Murderer McLean Pleads Guilty.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 19.—Arthur G. McLean, twenty-one years old, who shot and killed Nettie Belle Douglass, fourteen years old, while driving in a carriage with her, at Henniker, Aug. 15 last, pleaded guilty of murder in court to-day and asked that the court fix the degree. This mode is allowable under the New-Hampshire law, and was employed in the case of Frank C. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, at Hanover.

The jury was discharged and the court took a recess until to-morrow, when the State will introduce testimony to show that the murder was premeditated. McLean's plea will simplify matters and shorten the hearing several days.

Charged with a $4,200 Fraud.

James G. Wilson of 223 Warwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court of that city yesterday, charged by Phineas O. Davidson of 394 Monroe Street with grand larceny. Mr. Davidson alleged that Wilson obtained from him June 13 a check for $4,200 on the Kings County Trust Company.

Wilson received this check, Mr. Davidson alleges, by misrepresentation, alleging that he was the owner of a mortgage for $6,000 made by Sarah B. Weed, which was recorded in the Register's office May 31, 1894. Mr. Davidson alleges that the mortgage was a forgery. Wilson pleaded not guilty, and was held in $5,000 bail.

Suit Against the Government.

Ex-United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson has brought suit against the Government to recover $6,500 fees for searching the title and conducting the condemnation proceedings of the land taken at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, for fortification purposes in 1892. The case will come up for trial on Friday. The bill was approved by Attorney General Miller, but Controller of the Treasury Matthews refused to pay it.

FOUL TENEMENT HOUSES

Inspectors Report a Terrible Condition in Many of Them.

DENIALS BY OWNERS AND AGENTS

Bread Troughs Used for Sleeping Quarters, Sinks That Overflow, and Ill-Smelling Cellars Testified To.

Owners and lessees of a number of the worst tenement houses in the city were subpoenaed to appear before the Tenement House Committee yesterday afternoon. Many did not answer to their names when called, and a large part of those on hand were evidently unwilling witnesses.

Inspectors had examined the houses in question and testified to their bad condition. Much of this testimony was flatly contradicted by those interested in the buildings. In some instances witnesses contradicted themselves or twisted their testimony in such a way as to make it unintelligible. Much of the confusion may have resulted from the inability of the witnesses to understand the questions put to them or to express themselves clearly.

John P. Schuchman, a member of the committee, conducted the examination of several witnesses, and did much by his unnecessary questions and aggressive manner to prevent them from giving the desired information. This was especially the case with Richard B. McCotter, an agent for some of the property under discussion. Mr. McCotter is quiet and well mannered, and seemed perfectly willing to tell all he knew; but Commissioner Schuchman acted as if he were a police court lawyer examining a criminal. He howled at the witness, shook his finger in his face, and told him that he was not telling the truth. In spite of what must have been a great trial to his temper, Mr. McCotter answered quietly and with an evident attempt to satisfy the committee. Shuchman's bullying methods finally grew so pronounced that Mr. Gilder, the President of the committee, felt called upon to administer a gentle rebuke.

There seemed to be great differences of opinion about the house 45 James Street. Nathan Strom rents the building from William H. Brown and occupies the ground floor and basement for a furniture store. He sublets the two floors and attic above to five families. There are two rooms on each floor. The Inspector, Charles E. Woodruff, reported the building in a bad condition. He said the sinks on all the floors were full of foul-smelling water, that the roof leaked, the walls and ceilings needed plastering, and the woodwork painting.

Storm contradicted almost every detail. He said the sinks above the first floor were not used, because the water had been cut off. He denied that the roof leaked, and said that he had spent $64 to have the entire place plastered about a month ago. His son had also painted the rooms and hallways.

H. M. Leverich, another Inspector, said he examined the house yesterday morning and found the ceiling in the store ready to fall. The stairs he reported in a dangerous condition, and the place did not look as if any plastering had been done lately.

The testimony was so contradictory that Samuel McCallum, Sanitary Inspector for the Health Department, was sent around to the place. When he came back he was questioned only about the sinks. He testified to their bad condition. It is said that he found the painting and plastering in good condition, and that all the tenants said that a man had plastered the building a few weeks ago.

The houses 343 and 345 East Eleventh Street, from the Inspector's report, seem to be in a desperate condition. Three stores occupy the ground floor—a butcher's shop, a grocery, and a bakery. Fish is sold in front, and the fish peddler uses the basement sink to wash his fish in. It is also used for other purposes. The basement is filthy and smells badly.

Two Italians were sleeping in the bread troughs of the bakery when the Inspector examined it at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The door of the cellar in 343 is always unlocked, and the Inspector said the place was used by loafers to sleep in. The hallways above were in a bad condition, and the foul smell from the basements permeated through both houses.

Edward Rafter of 216 East Nineteenth Street owns these houses. He also owns the houses 1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, 806 and 2,262 Second Avenue, and 774 Amsterdam Avenue. He built the houses in East Eleventh Street in 1872. They cost him about $57,000. He receives $2,400 rent. He admitted, in a general way, Leverich's statements, but did not think the smell was as bad as the Inspector made out. He knew his cellar door was unlocked, but did not know that it was occupied at night by tramps.

Thompson Street is apparently full of bad tenement houses. Nos. 208 and 220 were reported by Inspector T. F. Murray as needing attention. Richard B. McCotter is the agent for both. He said he had 208 thoroughly overhauled about a year ago, and last September leased it in good condition to A. Lombardi, a grocer. Lombardi is an Italian who understands English only at intervals. Yesterday the intervals were very rare, and only when something was said to his advantage. He seemed to know of the generally bad condition of his place, but denied that he was the one to make repairs. He thought Mr. McCotter ought to attend to all that.

Mr. Amos F. Eno manages for his father the properties 214 and 215 Thompson Street, both of which are condemned by the committee's Inspectors. Mr. Eno did not seem to know much about the premises. His agent visits them and recommends the repairs needed. In most cases these should be made by the tenant. Mr. Eno expressed himself as desirous to have his houses in good condition. He said that while he might direct his tenant to make repairs, he could not force him to do so. He is now renting his Thompson Street property for what he can get, waiting for it to become valuable enough to erect business houses on.

The houses 25 to 29 South Fifth Avenue, belonging to the Elnathan Thorn estate, seem to be held for the same purpose. Tenants hire rooms by the month and seem to be thoroughly irresponsible as to the good condition of the premises.

Other tenement houses in bad condition that were investigated by the committee are 197 South Fifth Avenue, owned by Thomas Egleton; 401 East Sixteenth Street, managed by Jacob L. Lissner for a Mr. Marx of South Carolina; 25 Essex Street, owned by Meyer Greenberg; 190 East Broadway and 2 Jefferson Street, managed by Marcus Kempner for his wife; 105 East First Street, owned by S. S. Brown and Frank Bartow, and 78 Chambers Street, owned by Martin Touhey.

Mr. Touhey's testimony brought out the fact that there are no fire escapes on his three-story and attic building. He was ordered three or four years ago to put up fire escapes, but paid no attention to the order. He has heard nothing from it since. He was asked by Commissioner Foster if he had not told the Inspector who called attention to the absence of fire escapes on his building that he had a pull. Mr. Touhey emphatically denied this.

The next meeting of the committee will be Friday afternoon. A number of experts are expected to testify.

THE CINCINNATI'S INJURIES

Six Weeks Needed to Make Repairs—Probably Struck a Sunken Vessel—Court of Inquiry Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Acting Secretary of the Navy McAdoo this morning received a full report from Capt. Henry Glass of the accident to the Cincinnati, as well as a preliminary telegraphic statement from the commandant of the New-York Navy Yard as to the amount and character of the damage to the ship, as shown by inspecting her in the dry dock.

The Cincinnati, the report says, probably struck some sunken vessel, and not a rock, as was at first supposed. The experts declare that if the vessel had struck a rock she would have gone down. That the obstruction was a movable one is shown by the fact that the hull astern, where the ship's draught is greatest, was uninjured, indicating that the obstruction was forced aside after causing the damage.

The commandant estimates that it will take at least six weeks to repair the vessel, as a number of plates are bent and the frames under the boilers, where they are exceedingly difficult to approach, are badly distorted. About a foot was knocked off the propeller blade.

Acting Secretary McAdoo expects to have a complete report of the damage later in the week. If, as expected, it can be proved that the Cincinnati struck a temporary obstruction instead of a rock shown on the charts, her officers will probably be exonerated from all blame.

Mr. McAdoo has ordered Admiral Meade and Capts. Farquhar and Casey to meet at noon Wednesday at the New-York Navy Yard as a court of inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the accident. Lieut. Sears has been detailed as Judge Advocate of the court.

DEAF TO CHARMS OF MUSIC

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN BAR OUT THE STROLLING PLAYERS.

Pope and Alderman Walkley Together Could Not Stop the Passage of the Ordinance.

Members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union occupied the visitors' seats in the Common Council Chamber in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen. Senator Daniel Bradley sat on the platform beside President Wallace.

Alderman Guilfoyle asked whether the committee was prepared to make its report concerning itinerant bands. When it was found that, owing to the absence of Alderman Walsh, there would be no report, Alderman Guilfoyle moved that the committee be discharged from any further consideration of the matter. This motion was carried.

Alderman Leich then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Common Council do ordain as follows, to wit: No person shall beat any drum or instrument for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers in any street, avenue, or lane in the City of Brooklyn, to any show of beasts or birds or other things in said city, nor shall any person use or perform with, or hire or procure, or abet any other person to use or perform with any musical or other instrument in any of the streets or public places in the City of Brooklyn. The provisions of this section shall apply only to itinerant musicians and side shows, and shall not be construed so as to affect any band of music or organized musical or religious society engaged in any military or civic parade or in serenading who shall comply with the laws of the State relating to parades in the City of Brooklyn, or to any musical performance conducted under a license from the municipal authority. No person shall use or perform with, or hire, procure, or abet any other person to perform with any hand organ in any of the streets or public places in the City of Brooklyn before the hour of 9 A. M. or after the hour of 7 P. M. of each day, nor during any part of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, nor within a distance of 500 feet of any schoolhouse or house of public worship during school hours or hours of public worship, nor within like distance of any hospital, asylum, or other public institution, nor within a distance of 250 feet of any dwelling house or other building when directed or requested by any occupant thereof not to so perform. No person shall use or perform upon any hand organ, except such organ shall be licensed as hereinafter ordained.

Any violation of this ordinance, or any part thereof, shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine not exceeding $10, or imprisonment not exceeding ten days for each offense, and the proper authorities are hereby directed to strictly enforce this ordinance and all parts thereof.

When Alderman Leich had moved its adoption, Alderman Walkely obtained the floor and said:

"It seems to me that since this matter has been agitated some of our Aldermen have been reading up on music. One especially has read Pope, when he says: 'Music hath charms to soothe the savage mind.'

"Music has charms," Alderman Walkely continued, "that gives heroism to the weak and falling, and more than one battle has resulted in victory when the army had all but been defeated.

"Why is such a resolution offered here? Who asked for it? Is it the poor people, or the children of the poor? Are they asking that music cease in our streets? Music is an uplifter, an educational force. If the voters of this city were given the question to decide three-fourths of them would be in favor of letting the bands play.

"In music there is a power which makes the people better. Music is better than a policeman in some precincts. Why should we take the position to stamp out music? Why not stand by the chiefs of our city departments in giving the city better government? Who asks that the music be stopped in our streets? It is not the poor children. It is not the poor mothers. It is not the working people. They say, 'Let us have music. It makes our homes better.' No one wants music to cease except the few to better their positions."

Aldermen Cary, Droge, Hess, Jahn, Karutz, Vollmer, Walkely, and Wallace voted against the resolution, and Aldermen Clark, Cohn, Colson, Dunn, Guilfoyle, Haubert, Leich, McGarry and Roeder in favor of it, the vote being 9 to 8 in favor.

When the vote was announced there was loud applause from the musicians seated in the visitors' section, but President Wallace quieted them by means of his gavel.

It is said that Mayor Schieren will veto the resolution. He believes that as long as itinerant players have declared their intention to become citizens, they should not be interfered with in their efforts to earn a living.

Some of the Aldermen believe that the resolution will not stand, anyway, as it takes a three-fourths vote to change an ordinance.

Judgment Against the Church.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the town of Bushwick sued the City of Brooklyn in the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, to set aside an assessment of $681.54 for grading and paving Woodpoint Street. Justice Gaynor yesterday gave judgment against the church.

DIVVER RETURNS TO WORK

Declines to Say Where He Has Hidden for a Month.

TEKULSKY'S MARK STILL ON HIM

Streaks of Gray in His Hair and Lines of Worry in His Face —His Reply to Justice Koch's Charge.

Police Justice Patrick Divver, after nearly two months' absence from the bench, sat in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning. Justice Welde was in the courthouse also, but with the exception of a few minutes, during which he had a confidential talk with Justice Divver, he remained in the Justice's private room, and left just before 10 o'clock.

Justice Divver, as carefully groomed as ever, reached the courtroom at 8 o'clock. Clerk Steinkamp and the court officers were there ahead of him. When the Justice entered he greeted all pleasantly and retired to his private room.

After a short delay he took his seat and business was begun. Divver appeared and acted like a man between whom and conscience there had been a long and vigorous struggle. His face was as brown as that of a salt of the Great South Bay, and the glory of his fine mustachios had deteriorated into a careless, characterless droop. The hair that had all been auburn was streaked with gray. Lines of care marked his face and his eyes told an eloquent tale of anxiety.

Divver had been a missing judicial quantity since Oct. 18, although he has been drawing his salary. Morris Tekulsky, the saloon keeper of 113 Park Row, had spoiled the appearance of Divver's face Oct. 17 in a brawl in the former's place of business. The mark of Tekulsky's fist is still on Divver's nose.

When asked in regard to his intentions the Justice at first refused to speak, and said in reply to a query as to whether he would remain on the bench:

"I have no statement whatever to make at present."

After disposing of four excise cases, all of which he held for trial, the Justice, in reply to a question, said:

"I will be on this bench for the remainder of the year. Further than that I can say nothing, as it all depends upon the Board of Police Justices."

"Is there any truth in the report that you will resign?" was asked.

"I have told nobody that," the Justice replied, with a frown. "In regard to what Justice Koch is reported to have said, that I robbed him of his vacation, I want to say that if he said that he said what is not true. A part of the time I was away was mine by right, and during the other part I was unwell. That is all I have to say."

When questioned further about the agreement between Justice Koch and himself to change places Justice Divver said:

"When my son was sick, last Spring Justice Koch came to me and made the proposition that if I would sit for him during July or August he would sit for me two months. He did my work while I was away to California, and I kept my bargain. I sat here through all of July and August, and I consider my part of the obligation filled. I had not agreed to sit here during this month and did not intend to do so until I found that there was a vacancy."

In spite of the Justice's forced calmness, there was a nervousness in his manner.

When questioned he betrayed some irritation, and on reference to the statement of Koch spoke very emphatically, if not angrily.

During his few moments' conversation with Justice Welde, which took place while the clerk was making out a bail bond, Justice Divver seemed very much irritated, and made some emphatic gestures.

The business of the court occupied Justice Divver about an hour and a half. There were five prisoners. Lawrence Murphy, a hunchback, was arrested for chasing his father, Launcelot Murphy, with an axe Sunday morning. The prisoner had hardly gotten over the effects of his Sunday debauch, and when arraigned twirled his hat nervously. The Justice looked sternly at the fellow and asked him what he attacked his father for. Murphy answered that it was only a family disturbance. On learning that Lawrence was an old offender, Divver sentenced him to ten days.

Two homeless tramps were next fined $5 each for drunkenness.

Ulrich Magele, a baker, was charged by his employer, Adolph Kauhnel of 989 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, with the larceny of $29, which, it is alleged, he collected and did not turn in. Kauhnel's wife made an additional charge to the effect that Magele had borrowed $10 from her to make an election bet, and did not pay it back. The complainants did not have sufficient proofs of the charges, and at their request Magele was remanded for examination to-day.

The usual number of injured husbands and wives were in attendance, and as soon as the prisoners had been disposed of they crowded around the bench. The Justice listened patiently to their complaints, and after granting a few summonses, dismissed them all.

When the last one had gone Divver heaved a sigh of relief and retired to his room. He did not remain, as was his wont, to smoke and read his paper, but donned his overcoat and hat, and, after telling the clerk that he would be on hand to-day, boarded a down-town car.

In regard to his whereabouts during the interval since the Tekulsky incident, the Justice was silent. He refused to reply, except with his favorite phrase:

"I have nothing to say."

Two Brothers Burned to Death.

SCRANTON, Penn., Nov. 19.—Martin and Antonio Adego, brothers, were burned to death this morning in a one-story frame dwelling at Stone Avenue and Fig Street. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The neighbors claim that pistol shots were fired in the house about midnight, and believe that the fire was started to cover a case of murder. The other occupants of the house, who had been drinking and carousing all night, can give no satisfactory explanation.

Incendiaries Attempt Murder.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 19.—Incendiaries have destroyed about twenty stables and outhouses during the past ten days. Last evening their crimes included an attempt at murder. James Brennan of Eighth and Carpenter Streets found two men setting fire to his stable. He started to give the alarm, when he was seized and choked into insensibility. Percy Caserleigh, a neighbor, dragged him out of the burning building and extinguished the fire. The incendiaries escaped.

Canada's Loss in Trade.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 19.—The Dominion trade returns for the first four months of the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 show a decline of

JERSEY CITY GAMBLERS CONVICTED

r. Scudder's Detectives Bought and Lost $2 Worth of Chips.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—This was a sort of gamblers' field day in the Court of General Sessions. The first prisoner arraigned was George Storey, who was arrested June 9 for running a poker game at 62 Newark Avenue. The complaint was made by Detective Christie and William Ramsey, who were employed by the Rev. John L. Scudder.

They testified that they had bought $2 worth of chips from Storey and lost them. Storey was convicted.

William Zachman, one of the proprietors of the "red and green" lottery, who was arrested in Brooklyn last week on a capias, was also convicted.

John Van Berg and Andrew Curry were arraigned on a charge of maintaining a lottery at 29 Montgomery Street. They testified that they were merely clerks employed by a man named McGarron in New-York, and Judge Hudspeth remanded them, saying he would take steps to secure the indictment and punishment of their employer.

NEW-BRIGHTON'S SCHOOL FUND SHORTAGE

The Grand Jury, Under Instructions, Has Commenced an Investigation.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Nov. 19.—At the opening of the Richmond County Court of Quarter Sessions this morning County Judge Stephen D. Stephens charged the Grand Jury to inquire into the finances of the New-Brighton Public School District. The investigation may occupy several days.

It was in this district that the discovery was made over two years ago that there was a shortage in the accounts of the School Collector of Taxes of the district. As published at the time, Charles Crowley, who had been Collector for seven years, was illiterate, and his books were kept by Cornelius J. Driscoll, one of his bondsmen. It was Driscoll, it is alleged, who had used the school funds and was unable to replace some $2,500 taken. Crowley was allowed to continue in office, and the shortage increased over $1,000. Crowley has been twice re-elected, and held the office of Collector until a few weeks ago, when he resigned.

Post Office Station O Opened.

Post Office Station O, formerly at 30 West Thirteenth Street, was opened for business yesterday in its new quarters, at the northwest corner of Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

The territory covered by the station is bounded by Fourth and Eighth Avenues, Fourth and Twentieth Streets. Robert Looney is Superintendent. His staff numbers forty clerks, sixty-three carriers, and twelve substitute carriers.

Burglars Exchanged Clothing.

CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., Nov. 19.—Burglars entered the Chappaqua Mountain Institute last night and ransacked the building, securing nearly all the clothing belonging to the scholars. They also secured two suits of clothes belonging to Principal Collins, and left their own dilapidated garments, with a note saying: "A fair exchange is no robbery."

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; will take full charge of infant; best city references. 139 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell; ring 4A.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork alone; very best city reference. 2 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city reference from last place; willing to assist with other work. 802 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a girl not long in the country as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; plain sewing. 206 West 67th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or assist with waiting; best city reference. L. L., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid in a private family; can furnish many years' reference. K. C., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl for chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; understands waiting thoroughly; best city reference. 145 West 60th St., Regan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference. 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or help wait on a lady; city reference. K. R., 20 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and wait on lady and do sewing; or as parlormaid; first-class city reference for both. Holly, 117 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young American woman as chambermaid in a first-class boarding house; best of city reference. Mary A. Malcolm, 210 East 44th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, care Miss Boyd, 329 West 44th St. K. H.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—In private family; by highly-recommended French girl; 19; foreigner; education, speaks her language only; best references. B. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in private family; understands all kinds of sewing; is a good operator; two years' city reference. 162 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In a private family; Protestant; speaks French, German, and English; four years' city reference. G. D., care Mrs. Ott, 144 East 4th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for her chambermaid. Call, Monday, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 45 East 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; would do plain sewing; has best of city reference. Call at present employers' 46 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; three years' personal reference. 347 West 44th St., ring Quinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 133 West 60th St., Flannery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do mending in private family; references. S. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children. Call at present employer's, 147 West 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; good personal reference; four years. 141 West 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; personal references. J. S., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework. 302 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid or nurse; best recommendation. Mrs. Ockeen, 153 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid or waitress. 239 East 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; city or country. 849 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; can be seen at 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; or would wait on lady or groom; children; best of city reference. M. L., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish woman as chambermaid and seamstress or do housework; reference; 508 West 28th St. Peterson.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; city reference. 133 West 33d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and help washing; willing and obliging. Pickens, 333 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family. 824 3d Av.; ring Dempsey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing and obliging. 2 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; good references. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 25 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Swedish young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. 235 West 40th St., laundry.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid or to assist with waiting; country or city. 2 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 769 2d Av., third floor, back.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or LADY'S Maid and Seamstress.—Very competent and strictly trustworthy; can be very highly recommended by late employer. Apply, Tuesday or Wednesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., Park Avenue Hotel, Room 339.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 18 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID — LADY'S MAID.—By two French girls, speaking English; one as chambermaid or waitress, the other as lady's maid; good city reference. 184 West 10th St., Simon's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent North of Ireland girl; first-class chambermaid and waitress; understands all kinds of salads; good home preferred to wages; city reference. D. C., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman to do chamberwork and sewing, or as maid to grown children; city reference. Apply, Tuesday, present employer's, 162 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress; best city references; or would go as first-class waitress; thoroughly competent in all its branches. 111 West 33d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS. — Lady wishes to find a place for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 9 and 11, at 23 West 73d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family. 146 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress; in private family; good reference. Call, two days, at 119 West 60th St., Mrs. Sullivan's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, by young girl lately landed. Call, Tuesday, at 1,498 Lexington Av., Brown's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl for chamberwork, assist with washing, or light housework; good reference. Call, two days, at 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or do plain washing in private family; best city personal reference. 246 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with waiting or care of children; is a good seamstress; city reference. M. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; understands waiting on invalid lady if required; first-class city reference. Dormer, 460 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, laundress, or waitress; private family; best reference. 77 East 113th St., care of Farrell, top flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid or laundress in private family; good city reference. 924 6th Av., first flat.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Cheerful companionable widow as lady's companion, amanuensis, &c.; object, pleasant home rather than salary; best references. C. W., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; very competent in all parts; in first-class family; with or without kitchen girl. B. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman; assist with washing or housework; in a private family; city or country; good reference. 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a professional German cook and housekeeper; understands fancy cooking; pastry and marketing; first-class references. Corner of 109th St., West Boulevard.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands English, French, and American cooking in all branches; can serve dinner and luncheon parties; good city references. S., 900 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook in private family; will assist with coarse washing; best city reference; no cards. 209 East 20th St.; ring two bells.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city or country; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages $25; best city reference. Call, after 4, 207 West 67th St., O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly accomplished; best of references; three years with last employer. J. Byrne, 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; best city references; wages, $30. 931 6th Av., fourth bell.

COOK.—By competent woman to cook, wash, and iron by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 51st St. Mary Allen.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' city reference. Laundry, 986 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class, competent girl; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 5 East 53d St.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference, wages, $20 per month. M. A. B., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Frenchwoman (widow) as first-class cook with single lady or gentleman, best references, no cards. Mrs. M. Rouillard, 163 West 82d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By excellent cook; just left her place; four years' first-class city reference; thoroughly understands her business; last employers can be seen; can do everything. 229 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant young woman as competent cook in private family; no objection to plain washing; good city reference. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By an experienced cook; in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, and is highly recommended. B. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; best city reference. 11 East 24th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; no washing; good city reference. M. G., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., care of Day.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for a cook. Call, on Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 45 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 328 East 39th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in private family; understands soups, bread, &c.; city reference. 145 West 24th St.

COOK.—By competent woman; understands all kinds family cooking; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 207 West 67th St., O'Brien's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; plain and fancy cooking of all kinds; best city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a good cook in a boarding house or institution; best city reference. 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; an excellent baker; good reference. 258 West 47th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a small private family; four years' reference. 322 East 31st St.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook, (German,) with best references; in private family; last employer can be seen; $25 to $30. 319 East 9th St., Horn's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Protestant; city or country; best reference. 258 West 37th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent cook; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept. 157 East 27th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook by the day; $1.50; excellent cleaner; best city reference. 128 West 31st St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By good cook; private family; do coarse washing; first-class city reference; city or country. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

COOK—BUTLER —By a married couple as cook and butler; good city reference. E. B., 136 West 33d St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in small private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a good cook in all branches; willing to work by day or week; last employer can be seen. 101 West 43d St., second floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as good cook and laundress; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; private family; city references; steady place; wages only $20. 940 6th Av., near 53d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—Good; French; private family; speaks no English; references. 324 West 15th St., first flat; no cards.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small family; good city reference. 153 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; country or city; good city reference. 714 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good cook in a private family; good city reference. E. S., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 241 East 29th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook; will assist with coarse washing; six years' best city reference. A. N., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; would go short distance in country; good reference. 450 West 42d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS —By Protestant girl as cook and laundress in small family; good reference. 781 6th Av.

COOK.—As good French cook; good city references J., 136 West 33d St., Bell 9.

COOK.—By a good cook; has the best of city reference from her last place. 209 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a good Swedish cook; best reference. Call, two days, at 220 East 33d St. Fischer.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in a private family. 234 West 28th St., Room 10.

COOK.—And to help with washing; references; no cards. 309 East 77th St.

COOK.—Private family; all kinds of cooking; $25 wages; references. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; Protestant; $40 a month; best of reference. 890 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two respectable steady girls; in private Christian family; one as thorough cook; understands English, German, and American cooking perfectly; the other first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork, or would do entire work of small family; first-class references. Steady, Westchester Post Office, N. Y.

COOK—WAITRESS.—On account of breaking up housekeeping, situations desired, together, for mother and daughter as cook and waitress; recommended by Mrs. James N. Paulding, 650 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a young, tidy, first-class Swedish cook; make all kinds soup, entrées, fish, meat, poultry, game, fine desserts, pastry, and creams; excellent reference; with kitchenmaid. 56 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in private family; very sober; economical; perfect bread baker; no objection to the country; no washing; first-class city references. 49 West 3d St., basement.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; no objection to plain washing; best of city references. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class cook; with kitchenmaid; understands all kinds of soups, game, and entrées; creams and ices; best city references. M. D., 237 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a young English Protestant woman as cook and kitchenmaid; wages, $45; a Jewish family preferred; best city references. 449 7th Av.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully competent to take entire charge; do marketing; reference. A. S., 508 West 28th St., care of Peterson.

COOK.—As first-class cook; by a young English woman; best city reference; lady can be seen; wages, $25 to $30. M. M., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in Washington; excellent references from Washington and New-York. H. H., care of Mrs. Lily, 209 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; last employers can be seen; wages, $40. E. S., 150 East 38th St.; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two respectable girls to go to the country, one cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; reference. A. K., 449 West 52d St.

COOK.—By young English woman as cook; will do coarse washing in small private family; three years' city reference. 157 West 68th St., ring Garry's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress or to do general housework; good city references. S. A., 213 West 49th St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; good home preferred to high wages; city reference. 211 East 26th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; two years' excellent reference. 104 West 53d St., first bell, west side.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook in all branches of fine family cooking. Can be seen at present employer's, between 10 and 11 A. M., 120 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; understands meats, soups, desserts; a little coarse washing; good city reference. 206 West 27th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best city references. 1,498 Lexington Av., fourth bell, right side.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman; good cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; first-class references. 783 8th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook in a private family; three years' excellent city reference from last place. A. M., 446 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 107 West 71st St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference. A. B., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable Welsh girl as cook in private family; city reference. 243 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly experienced; sober and honest; city or country. 923 8th Av.

COOK.—As good cook in private family or club; first-class French and English cooking; best city reference; willing and obliging. 430 4th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day; good cook; can do any kind of housework; capable and trustworthy. 338 West 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. 213 East 56th St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to work by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer; thoroughly understands housecleaning. M. G., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; washing at home or by day; housework; references. 300 East 86th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do fine washing and ironing; good city reference. 113 West 33d St., first floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker by day with private families; perfect fitter and designer; makes latest styles; remodels; reference; terms $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker, more customers by the day, at $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor system used; best references. Miss M., care of Miss Metzer, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By the week or month; excellent dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; present employer can be seen. A. K., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING.—All latest designs; tailor-made street costumes for $4; evening dresses, fancy waists at moderate prices; home or out. Kennedy, 802 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a good dressmaker, to go out by the day; terms, $2; cuts by McDowell system. 322 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—To go out by the day or month; experienced. 202 East 37th St.

DRESSMAKER wishes more customers by day; first-class cut and fit guaranteed. Krohm, 940 6th Av.

Governesses.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, (refined American,) with many testimonials, guaranteeing her superior qualifications and methods, desires morning engagement for English, piano, and German instruction to young or advanced pupils; filled last engagement seven years in city family, to whom she refers. Visiting Governess, 159 East 47th St., Times Agency.

GOVERNESS.—By German nursery governess, speaking French, Italian, and English, to grown children, or as maid to young lady; highly recommended. N., 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German as visiting governess; would give part of her time for board in refined Christian family; references. A. W., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By Roman Catholic Parisienne as visiting governess; diplomée. Mme. French, Ditson's, 867 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Long experience; thoroughly understands the care of children; is quite capable of taking entire charge of those between the ages of 3 and 10; highest references given from former employers. M. K. D., 405 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By English lady as housekeeper or companion; understands the management of servants; in private family or school; first-class references. A. K., 142 West 43d St.

HOUSEKEEPER. By a thoroughly-qualified housekeeper, with executive ability, in a first-class family; best reference given and required. M. T., Box 220 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Swedish lady, with references, as housekeeper. Mrs. Korn, 219 East 28th St., Room I.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; English; good plain cook; good reference. E. P., care Dooley, 131 West 53d St.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for a housemaid. Call, on Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 45 East 25th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for light housework in small private family; lived out for four months. 217 East 29th St., top floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in private family. Call, for two days, at 204 East 65th St., three flights up.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable, competent woman; will do any kind of housework by the day, week, or month; good reference. 210 East 28th St.; ring second bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl to do general housework; has first-class reference; has been accustomed to living in apartments. M. L., Box 882, Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent, middle-aged person for housework; last year's reference from last place; good washer and ironer; no cards. 401 East 50th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl, lately landed, to do general housework. 538 East 11th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework in small private family; wages, $14; has best references. 650 3d Av., advertising office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework in a small family; best city reference. 237 9th Av.; ring three bells.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a small private family; plain cook, washer, or ironer. 209 East 88th St.; ring Melvin's bell twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework in a private family. 234 West 28th St., Room 10.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl as general housekeeper; with reference. 426 West 53d St., second floor, back.

HOUSEWORK or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By young girl to do light housework or take care of children. 65 Gouverneur St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do light housework; willing and obliging; lately landed. 454 West 36th St., Gleason's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in small private family. Call, two days, McBreen, 446 West 55th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable German girl to do general housework. 10 Rector St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—In a private family; good plain sewer and take charge of wardrobe; best city reference. 491 6th Av., care of Mrs. Malcolm.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced French maid; middle-aged; good hairdresser and seamstress; good reference. E. L., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French girl as lady's maid; good sewer and packer; no objection to traveling; speaks little English; excellent city references. M. E., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced lady's maid and seamstress, speaking French and English, engagement; would also care for growing children; best references. French, 21 Bible House.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; understands her business; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and needleworker; in American family where first-class seamstress is wanted; best references. A. D., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city reference. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; thoroughly competent; first-class dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. Julie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French lady's maid and seamstress; speaks English; good dressmaker; good packer; best city references. R. B., 211 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on invalid lady; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid who lived with her five years and whom she can highly recommend. Call, for three mornings, 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Parisienne; competent seamstress and dressmaker; willing to travel; best city reference from present employer. Mme. Sir, 28 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID and DRESSMAKER.—By a young French girl, just arrived from Paris, as maid; good dressmaker; best references. Berger, 232 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By English girl as lady's maid and seamstress; has a good knowledge of dressmaking; best of city reference. C. G., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. L. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German as lady's maid; best of references. Rohwedders, 251 West 26th St.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. E. M., 821 6th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman to grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; best city references. A. F., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; will assist with any other work; best city references. 258 East 52d St., third bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good dressmaker; cut and fit; good hairdresser; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; best city reference. 209 West 55th St.

MAID.—By a North German as maid to a lady going South, or California; good seamstress; best city reference. 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a Swedish woman as maid or seamstress; personal reference. 20 North Washington Square.

MAID.—By a French girl as maid or nurse to go to California; good seamstress; best city reference. Emma, 222 West 35th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; nice, sunny yard; best references. Mrs. Pye, 67 East 106th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; private family; three and one-half years' city reference; last employer can be seen. M. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young American woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 228 East 56th St., first floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; go out by the day or week; or do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; best city reference. L. M., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in small private family; good reference from last place. 241 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in boarding house or institution; best references. 205 West 36th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; good city references. Call, for two days, at 214 East 81st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference. A. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress in private family; has first-class city reference. 232 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city or country; would assist with chamberwork; first-class references. M. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Thoroughly competent; in private family; with best city references; shirts and collars a specialty. 149 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS. — Thoroughly competent; four years' city references; city or country. 639 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as first-class laundress; five years' reference; can be seen for two days. 62 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. 436 9th Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; competent, trustworthy; first-class city reference. G. H., Box 162 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as laundress; best city reference. 612 5th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—As laundress. H. G., 214 East 38th St., care of Miss Spellman.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant; highest personal references. 118 West 56th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced woman as infant's nurse; can take charge of young baby. 356 West 48th St.; Gilmartin's bell.

INVALID'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; understands massage; good sailor; first-class city references; to go to Europe or South; terms moderate. Nurse, Box 179 Times.

NURSE.—By a neat American girl as competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from one month; good sewer; four years' personal reference. 254 West 85th St., second bell, left, present employer's.

NURSE.—By a young English girl as child's nurse and to assist with chamberwork in a private family; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 202 East 112th St.; ring Mrs. Mahoney's bell.

NURSE.—By an educated, first-class nurse; North Germa i, from Hanover; teaches kindergarten and German; to one or two children not under three years; best references. A. Marian, 367 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By competent Protestant American for one or two children and sew in Christian family; best city reference. C. Kreter, 317 East 88th St.

NURSE.—By a North German nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant or young child under eight; willing to travel. Nurse, 180 West End Av., corner 73d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Protestant woman to take care of children; or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference. E. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse to take charge of baby from birth; understands all kinds of baby food; city or country; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. 186 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant girl as experienced infant's nurse; would assist with sewing or chamberwork; city reference. W. W., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—For invalid; trained massage; seven years' references from physician and patients; willing and obliging. Mrs. Eddy, 102 West 61st St.

NURSE.—By a refined young North German girl as nurse to children; very good sewer; good references. Mrs. Megging, 108 8th Av., top floor, back.

NURSE.—By a good, faithful Scotch nurse; competent for baby; city reference; city or country. 107 West 68th St.; ring janitor's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; is good seamstress; understands all kinds of fancy work; city reference. 162 East 60th St.

NURSE.—By a young, respectable girl, (18;) speaks German and English; can also teach music; nurse or child's maid. 127 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of baby or growing children; best city reference. 247 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to assist with chamberwork; best of city reference. 310 West 118th St., Dillin's bell.

NURSE.—As lady's nurse; experienced nurse; best of references. H. M., corner 171st St. and 11th Av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as infant's nurse; first-class reference. 219 2d Av., between 13th and 14th Sts.

NURSE.—To infant or small children, by a competent young German girl; best city reference. 1,540 2d Av., store.

NURSE.—By a young English girl as nurse to grown-up children; references. 323 West 43d St., Kyne's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl as nurse for young child; very best city references. Call, Monday, at 1,540 2d Av., near 80th St., store.

NURSE.—By a competent girl as infant's nurse in private family; ten years' reference from last employer. K. M., 50 West 46th St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to small or grown children; is a good sewer; has good city references. 200 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By a young French nurse for growing children; good reference. 240 West 83d St.

NURSE.—By good French girl as nurse; good city reference. E. L., 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse in private family; good reference. J. C., 136 West 33d St., Bell 9.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By an English Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; charge of infant or growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork; very neat; highest references; city or country. Nurse, 160 West 23d St., all week.

NURSE.—By competent French Protestant as nurse for growing children, or maid for young lady; good sewer; in Protestant family; good city references. T. F., care of Mrs. Lue Mayer, 239 West 31t St.

NURSE.—By well educated young woman as nurse to growing children, or wait on lady and sew; can be well recommended. Call at present employer's, 86 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a respectable girl as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; good plain sewer; highly recommended. J. Gaffney, 390 3d Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR GIRL, &c.—By an experienced Swedish girl as first-class parlor girl or waitress; best city references. 416 East 15th St.

PARLORMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for an English girl as parlormaid or chambermaid. Call, on Monday, between 10 and 12, at 14 East 38th St.

PARLORMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a place for a parlormaid. Call, Monday, between 9 and 1 o'clock, at 45 East 25th St.

PARLORMAID.—By neat young girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; best of reference. 405 Park Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can cut and fit; would be willing to do light chamberwork and make herself useful; three and a half years' reference; last employer can be seen. Call, two days, 490 Amsterdam Av., Linderman's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress as maid and seamstress or do light chamberwork; seven years' city reference from last place. F. L., Box 108, 1,242 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable German person as seamstress in private family; willing and obliging; three and a half years' city reference. 223 East 46th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant woman as competent seamstress and chambermaid or as chambermaid alone; excellent references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; to work with and finish after a dressmaker in private family; operates; also hem and hand sewer; city reference. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID, or WAIT on a Lady.—By a Swedish girl; first-class references; city or country. H. P., 238 East 33d St.; ring Ohlsson's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German girl as seamstress and assist with chamberwork; best city references. E. S., 1,338 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a German girl as seamstress; good reference. 231 East 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or WAITRESS and CHAMBERmaid.—By a young Norwegian girl; would also take seamstress's place; good, steady place preferred; good reference. F. F., care Mrs. Gouderic, 218 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; best city reference; wages, $20. H. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Scotch girl as waitress; understands all salads and serving wines; first-class references. T. Connolly, 26 Columbus Av.

WAITRESS.—By experienced girl as first-

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation More Active, with Prices Irregular and Unsettled.

WESTERN INFLUENCES AT WORK

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Weaker —Cotton Higher—Coffee Firmer.

The commercial markets were generally irregular and unsettled, with wheat advancing early, but reacting again and closing at a loss. The markets were influenced by the amount on passage, together with the changes in the stocks in store and the visible supply, with the export trade limited by the scarcity of freight room, and the full prices asked. Cotton looked up a trifle, owing to the advance abroad.

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, with a fair switching and scalping business. The opening was at an advance of ½@⅝c, following the higher cables, with decreased stocks abroad and a small increase here. There were increased buying orders from outsiders, and the West was higher, with local shorts covering. Prices went off ⅝@⅞c on the large receipts West, an increase of 1,050,000 bushels on passage, increased visible supply, and fair selling for foreign account, with the close steady at ¼@⅜c decline. Spot was ⅛c lower, but very quiet, with continued scarcity of freight room. Sales, 16,500 bushels, including 16,000 bushels ungraded red, for export, at 60⅝c. in store, and 500 bushels No. 2 red at 60⅝c, special elevator....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at close: No. 2 red, cash, 60¼c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 63⅝c; No. 1 Northern, store, 69¼c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 63¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 64,582 bushels....Receipts, 205,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 273,800 bushels; in the interior, 1,043,675 bushels.....Stock of wheat here in warehouse increased for the week 89,751 bushels, or to 13,793,969 bushels, (8,992,313 bushels contract red and 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 1,156,700 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,062,000 bushels, or to 62,282,000 bushels, against 76,754,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts lost ¼@⅞c on easier cables, expected heavier receipts, an increase of 325,000 bushels on passage, weaker West, and free selling by receivers, with a fairly active trade, and closing weak. Spot had a moderate export demand, while local trade was dull, with the close weak; sales, 56,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 60⅜c for new, free on board, afloat, steamer Dec. 8; the trade bought 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 60c, delivered; 8,000 bushels do at 59⅜c, delivered; 9,000 bushels No. 3 mixed at 52@53c, elevator; 1,000 bushels do at 54c, delivered, and 6,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 54@55c, delivered....Receipts, 86,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 184,512 bushels; in the interior, 201,023 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,146 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 5,238 bushels.....Stock of corn in warehouse decreased for the week 76,700 bushels, or to 216,828 bushels, (119,430 bushels No. 2 corn and 668 bushels steamer mixed.).....The visible supply shows a decrease of 1,127,000 bushels, or to 2,765,000 bushels, against 7,320,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, following the West, with increased supplies and in sympathy with corn. Spot was ⅛@¼c lower and weak, with a fair jobbing demand....Sales, 88,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 38c for 25,000 bushels and 38¼c, afloat, for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 37¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 38¼c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 38¾@39c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 33c; 36c rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c; track mixed, 33½@34½c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 37@41c for 16,000 bushels....Receipts, 109,400 bushels; exports, 1,515 bushels.....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 189,351 bushels, or to 2,452,401 bushels, (329,676 bushels No. 2 white and 1,434,094 bushels No. 2.)..... The visible supply shows an increase of 46,000 bushels, or to 9,110,000 bushels, against 4,671,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	25,000	59¼ @59⅞	59¼
December	2,845,000	59⅜ @60 7-16	59⅜
January	110,000	60⅜ @61¼	60⅜
February	35,000	61⅝ @62⅜	61⅝
March	115,000	62¾ @63⅝	62¾
May	2,920,000	63⅞ @64⅜	63⅞
Total	6,050,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	20,000	58¾ @59¼	58¾
December	105,000	55⅜ @56⅜	55¾
January	20,000	53⅜ @54¼	53⅜
May	380,000	53¼ @53¾	53⅜
Total	525,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	60,000	33¾ @....	33¾
January	30,000	34½ @34⅝	34½
February	30,000	35⅜ @35½	35⅜
May	120,000	36¼ @36⅜	36⅜
Total	240,000		

No. 2 white,
December.. 30,000 38 @38¼ 38

FLOUR—The early advance in wheat put a stronger tone to the market, but on the later decline, buyers withdrew and the business was small. Sales, about 15,000 bbls, including 2,300 bbls bakers' extras, at $2.30@$2.65; 3,000 bbls Spring patents, at $3.60@$3.90; 4,700 bbls Winter wheat straights, at $2.70@$2.80, 1,000 sacks Spring straights, on private terms; 300 bbls No. 1, at $2.32½; 150 bbls No. 2, at $2.35; 1,050 bbls Winter patents, at $2.75@$2.95, and 150 bbls Winter line....Arrivals, 19,784 bbls and 16,592 sacks; exports, 1,890 bbls and 2,418 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,908 bbls and sacks.

Quotations:

WINTER.

	Sacks,	Barrels.
No grade	$1.95@$2.00	@....
Fine	@....	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	@....	2.10@ 2.20
No. 2	$2.05@$2.10	2.25@ 2.30
No. 1	@ 2.25	2.30@ 2.40
Clears	2.25@ 2.40	2.50@ 2.60
Straights	2.40@ 2.50	2.60@ 2.80
White wheat str'ts	@....	2.80@ 2.85
Patents	2.65@ 2.75	2.85@ 3.10
Special brands	2.75@ 2.90	3.15@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.40@ 3.50	3.70@ 3.80
Kansas straights	2.85@ 3.00	3.00@ 3.15
City patents	@....	3.90@ 4.00
City clears	@....	@ 2.45
City No. 2	@....	@ 2.20
City supers	@....	@ 2.10
City fine	@....	@ 2.10

SPRING.

No grade	$1.80@$1.95	@....
Fine	Nom'l.	@....
Supers	Nom'l.	@....
No. 2	Nom'l.	$2.00@$2.10
No. 1	2.00@ 2.20	2.25@ 2.50
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Straights	2.90@ 3.00	3.10@ 3.25
White wheat str'ts	@....	@....
Patents	3.20@ 3.50	3.35@ 3.75
Special brands	3.35@ 3.50	3.75@ 3.90
Kansas patents	@....	@....
Kansas straights	@....	@....
City patents	For export.	
City clears	For West Indies.	
City No. 2	@....	@....
City supers	@....	@....
City fine	@....	@....

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firmer; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.75; patents, $2.80@$3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Dull, but firm. We quote: New flour at $2@$2.05 on spot, and $2 to arrive; 58c bid and 60c asked for Japanese grain; silver, 48@50c; Canadian, in bond for export, 47c bid and 48c asked.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3.05; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $3.30@$3.40; white do, $3.30@3.35; brewers' meal, $1.30@$1.35; grits, $1.35; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.12@$1.14 for Western and $1.15@$1.17 for city; yellow, $1.23@$1.25; white, $1.28@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady: Quoted: Rolled oats, $4.25@$4.60; cut, $4.65@$5; ground, $4.25, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.65, in kegs.

RYE—Quiet and nominal. We quote: 51@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 56@58c, nominal, for boatloads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Neglected at 64@64½c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62@63c asked.

MALT—Dull. Quotations wholly nominal. We quote: New Western sample lots held at 70@75c, two-rowed State at 70@72½c.

FEED—Moderately active at easier prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 12½@80c; middlings, 90c@$1 lb; Western, 75@80c, for Spring and Winter bran; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 82½@85c. Oil meal, $22@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive. Cotton meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive. Screenings, 40@45c for No. 2 and 65@75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—Are quiet and nominal. We quote: Spot clover, $8.75@$9.25, in job lots, per 100 lb, as to quality, November contract; prime, $9 nominally; timothy, $3.90@$6.50, in job lots, per 100 lb; flax nominal.

OILS.—COTTONSEED.—There were some moderate quantities of prime yellow under refusal to exporters early yesterday at 30½c, but before the close of the day's trading the market had turned to higher figures, and the close is 31½@32c. There were two or three full lots sold on wants of the home trade. It was this demand from local sources that gave the strength to the position, especially as it came upon moderate supplies. The export demand here is at present unimportant, since the foreign markets, after securing full supplies, do not care to proceeed further in buying in view of the rise in prices. There were offers to sell crude in bulk at the mills at 21c, but in instances above that price is asked. Sales are 525 bbls prime crude at 29c, closing with a 26c bid and 27c asked; possibly 26½c would be the trading price; 700 bbls prime yellow at 31¼c, 300 bbls do at 31c, 300 bbls do at 32c, 200 bbls choice do at 31½c, 150 bbls better grade at 32½c, 100 bbls good off grade at 29½c, 100 bbls white at 34c. Lard oil is steady, with moderate demand; city at 57c. Other oils are unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The general market displayed strength early in the day, with some advance in prices, but by the close there was a loss of tone and some decline, especially for lard. The receipts of hogs continued large at Western marketable centres, exceeding 80,000 head for the day, against 38,000 head same time last year. Considering these full supplies, the markets for the products are regarded as holding up remarkably well. However, the packers look upon these receipts of hogs as only incidental to the surroundings, especially a small supplies of corn held at some sections, and that they do not indicate, as in ordinary seasons, prospective receipts. The bulk of sickness among the hogs is looked upon more as coming from the crowding of the swine in the cars on the extraordinary demand for transportation, and not to a material extent from the feeding of new corn, which latter opinion is put out in instances. The swinging about of prices for many commodities is restricting export demand in a general way, and is felt to some extent for hog products, in which interest for shipment is light in New-York and only moderate at the West. Brazil has about stopped buying, as the last shipments must be made by Nov. 24, in order to reach destination before Jan. 1 and to escape the increased duty in force with the new year.

LARD—Western Steam opened with a stronger feeling at slightly advanced prices, but the close shows the improvement lost, and rather uneasy tone, with prices standing about as they closed on Saturday. Cash demand here is unimportant, while $7.55 is regarded as a nominal rate. The packers found the supplies of hogs full again today, and were taking them up at better prices, but at the same time put their influence against an increased cost of the products, which at first had been inclined to work upward a little in sympathy with the rise for hogs. City Steam is 7.12½c bid, and 7.25c asked; sales of 125 tcs. Options—No sales; November closed 7.60c asked; December, 7.50c nominal; January, 7.55c nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent at 7.80c; South American at 8.50c. Compound lard is fairly active, quoted at 5½@5¾c.

PORK—Shippers in domestic markets are beginning to buy, and 300 bbls mess were taken up at steady prices. The prices are not affected by the current light changes at the West, and are, on the whole, steady.... Mess, new, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $13.25@$13.50; short clear, $14@$16.

BEEF—Exporters are indifferent at present, and distributions to domestic markets are moderate. Prices are for the most part held steadily. Packed, $8@$10; family, $10@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17.

BEEF HAMS—Are in moving state, but slowly, while held as before quoted; at the West, quoted at $16, and $17@$17.50 here.

CUTMEATS—City meats are at very regular prices, with steady, moderate demands. Sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies at 7c; 1,200 pickled shoulders at 5½c; city pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c; do shoulders at 5½c; 10-lb rib bellies, 7¼c; 12-lb do, 7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c. Western meats at Chicago: Green hams, 8@8¼c; tierced pickled hams, 8¾@8¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Here the market was just steady, but Western markets were higher. Chicago had receipts yesterday of 50,000 head, and estimates 32,000 head for to-day; its prices are up to $4.10@$5. St. Louis is advanced to $4.25@$4.80, and Omaha to $4.25@$4.75. The receipts at the West to-day are about 83,000 head. Sales at this time last year they were only 38,480 head. Quotations here are 5⅜@5¾c for heavy, 6c for 180 lb, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼@6¼c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅜@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—There is no sign of other than a steady market, although it is admitted that the trading in manufactured goods is less liberal. The supplies of country and out-of-town tallow are light here, and the city-made is not having as much competition as usual; therefore the firm market at 4⅝c for only No sales. There continues steady inquiry for choice goods, especially kettle, at a relatively strong price. In Chicago sale of 1,000 tcs packers' at 5c.

STEARINE—Lard stearine is under steady demand and is firm, with 9½c quoted for city. Oleostearine meets with increasing demand, and business is limited only by the narrow offerings here, with 7¼c steadily bid and some indisposition to sell unless at an advance on that price of about ⅛c. Sales are 75,000 lb city at 7¼c and 250,000 lb in Chicago at 7½c. Oleo oil at Rotterdam at 49 florins.

COTTON.

Contracts opened irregular and 7@9 points up, following the sharp advance of 6@7 points at Liverpool, where the South sent fewer selling orders, and bears were covering freely. Prices eased off a trifle on a little local realizing, but closed steady at ¼@⅜ points advance for the day, with trading only fair. Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance, with sales of 98 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Uplands	5 11-16c
Middling Gulf	5 15-16c

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	5.38@5.40	5.42	5.42	100
December	5.41@5.42	5.43	5.40	7,000
January	5.48@5.49	5.51	5.45	29,600
February	5.54@....	5.56	5.53	3,500
March	5.59@5.60	5.62	5.52	58,800
April	5.65@5.66	5.67	5.63	3,900
May	5.71@5.72	5.74	5.68	26,700
June	5.71@5.78	5.79	5.73	8,800
July	5.82@5.83	5.85	5.79	1,300
August	5.88@5.89	5.91	5.85	1,400
September	@....	....	....	....
October	@....	....	....	....
Total				136,100

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1894.

	Sat.	S. & M.	Tu.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Gal	10276	21289	..	..	..	..
N. Or's	20827	22491	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1032	1822	..	..	..	..
Sav.	5027	6331	..	..	..	..
Char's.	2517	5187	..	..	..	..
Wil'n.	1375	1500	..	..	..	..
Nor'k.	3223	5688	..	..	..	..
Balt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Y.	..	1213	..	..	..	..
Boston	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phila.	601	3686	..	..	..	..
W. P't.	2430	2802	..	..	..	..
N. News.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Br'w'k.	..	..	..	..	..	..
P. Royal.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	47308	71409	..	..	..	..
This day	5430	8159	6106	5507	5414	5798
last w'k	54530	80159	61060	55073	54145	57988
This day last year	42217	66804	55343	39107	39478	39586

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and opened unsettled at 5 points decline to 10 points advance, with Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig up to ¼ pfennig down; the close was steady at 10@30 points advance, on local covering by shorts. Spot Rio was dull at 15⅜c for No. 7, but lots to arrive were in better demand. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 8, at 13½c, costs and freight; 500 bags do, per Etona, at 14⅜c; 1,000 bags Santos No. 6, at 15½c costs and freight; 2,000 mats Interior Padang at 23½@24c; 400 piculs do, to arrive, at 23½c; 600 mats Lahat at 21c; 1,700 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, and 350 bags Central American on private terms.

OPTION SALES—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 12.05c; total, 1,000 bags.

Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 14c; December, 1,000 at 13.25c, 1,750 bags at 13.30c; January, 250 bags at 12.70c, 750 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c; March, 250 bags at 12.10c, 2,750 bags at 12.15c; May, 750 bags at 11.75c, 250 bags at 11.80c; total, 8,500 bags.

Exchange—55 points paid to exchange 500 bags January for December; 60 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January; total for day, 11,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	12.75@12.80	16.20@16.25
February	12.80@12.40	16.10@16.15
March	12.15@12.20	15.85@15.90
April	11.90@12.00	15.65@15.75

SUGAR—Trading fairly active, with receipts fairly cleared up, and prices firm. New open kettle quoted at 31@36c.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	10@11	Fair	25@26
Common	14@15	Good	27@28
Fair	16@17	Prime	29@32
Prime	18@19	Choice	33@38
Choice	20@23	B'bados, p'kg's	25@26
Cuba, 50 test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@32

RICE—Supplies are not heavy, and prices continue firm, on a fair inquiry.

Domestic—		Patna, in bond.	
Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4⅝@ 4¾
Fair	4¼@4⅝	Java, in bond.	2⅜@ 2½
Good	4⅝@4¾	Java, in store	3⅝@ ....
Prime	5 @5⅛	Rice flour	2⅜@ 2½
Choice	5⅛@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	1.00@1.10
Fancy	5⅝@5¾	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6 @6¼		
Patna	4 @4½		

SUGAR—Business continues very slow in raw, with local refineries well supplied and prices steady; sales, 500 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 2¼c, in bond, to Canada. Refined is dull and hardly so firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @....
Molasses sugars, 80° test	2 9-16@....
Centrifugal, 96° test	3½ @....

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost after deducting rebates at present allowed New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantity one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is no additional charge on granulated or Nos. 13 and 14, but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Cutloaf	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Crushed	4⅞	@5 1-16	
Powdered	4	7-16@4⅝	
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜	
Granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Fine granulated	4	3-16@4⅜	
Coarse granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Extra fine granulated	4	5-16@4½	
Con. granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cubes	4	7-16@4⅝	
XXXX powdered	4	11-16@4⅞	
Mold A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Diamond A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Confectioners' A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	3	15-16@4¼	
Windsor A	3	15-16@4¼	
Ridgewood	3	15-16@4¼	
Phoenix A	3⅞	@4 1-16	
Empire A	3	13-16@4	
No. 6	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 7	3	11-16@3⅞	
No. 8	3⅝	@3 13-16	
No. 9	3½	@3 11-16	
No. 10	3	7-16@3⅝	
No. 11	3⅜	@3 9-16	
No. 12	3	5-16@3½	
No. 13 (net)	3¼	@....	
No. 14 (net)	3⅛	@....	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Offerings less urgent, with demand moderate and prices steady.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	5	@ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	7	@ 8
State N. Y., crop 1893, com. to prime	3	@ 5
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	10	@12
Pacific coast, crop 1894, med. to prime	8	@ 9
Pacific coast, crop of 1893, choice	6	@ 7
Pacific coast, crop 1893, com. to prime	3½	@ 5½
Bavarian, new	22	@22
Bohemian, new	23	@28
Altmarks, new	19	@21

HIDES—Trading is confined to small lots at very steady prices.

Dry.	Pounds.	Price.
Cordova, selected	21@24	9½@11½
Buenos Ayres	20@23	11 @..
Montevideo	20@22	11 @..
California	21@25	9½@..
Matamoras	23@25	.. @ 8
Orinoco	20@23	9½@..
Bogota	20@24	8½@ 9½
Central American	18@22	8½@ 9
Buenos Ayres kips	20@13	.. @ 9
Cordova kips	10@13	.. @10
Galveston	20@25	7½@..
Dry-Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	7 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	5½@ 6
Wet-Salted—		
New-Orleans City, selected	45@65	5 @..
Havana, as they run	35@50	5 @ 6
City slaughter, native steer	@..	.. @ 8
City slaughter, cows	@..	.. @ 6
City slaughter, native heavy bulls	@..	.. @ 5½
City slaughter, branded and light bulls	@..	4½@ 5
Country slaughter, cow	30@40	5 @..
Country slaughter, steer	60 or over	7 @..
Country slaughter, bull	@30	5 @ 5½
Country slaughter, calf	@..	50 @75
Buenos Ayres, bones, cargo lots		$17@$17.50
Buenos Ayres, bone ash, cargo lots		12@ 13.00

LEATHER—Export demand runs slow, while manufacturers are buying less freely, with prices steady.

HEMLOCK.

	Non-Acid— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid— Hides of all kinds.
Light, first selection	15 @17	.. @..	16 @17
Middle, first selection	16½@17½	.. @..	17 @18
Heavy, first selection	17 @18	.. @..	19 @21
Light, seconds	14 @15	.. @..	15½@16
Middle, seconds	14½@16	.. @..	16½@17
Heavy, seconds	16 @16½	.. @..	17 @18
Damaged, all weights	13 @14½	.. @..	15 @16
Rejects			12@12½

UNION.

Light backs	23@24	Light backs, cow	@22
Middle backs	24@25	Seconds	@20
Middle heavy	25@26	Bellies	8½@ 9
Seconds, heavy	21@22		

OAK.

Dressed backs	30@33	Bellies	10 @11
Seconds	26@29		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.50c, copper dull at 9.40c, lead firm at 3.15c, spelter steady at 3.35c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—From the recent receipts of California lima jobbing sales are at $2.75@$2.80. The market holds along just steady. While buyers seem satisfied for the most part with small lots, the trading is sufficiently general to keep away uneasiness over the sustaining of current prices, especially as the farmers are not marketing their supplies at all freely, and receipts here are moderate. The current market prices here are $2.25@$2.27½ for best marrows, $1.75 for mediums, $1.75 for peas, $1.25@$1.50 for old and new foreign medium, and $2.10@$2.15 for white kidneys, nominal, $2.30; red kidneys, $2.10@$2.15.

BUTTER—The firmness West is reflected here, with receipts fair, but containing only a moderate proportion of top grades. Buyers' wants seem to be quite moderate at the moment. Grades just under fancy are held with more confidence, but wor stock continues neglected. June creamery moves out fairly. The Western packings are quiet, outside of choice.

STATE.

Creamery, extra, per lb	25	@..
Creamery, seconds to firsts	18	@24
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, fresh extras	23	@23½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	19	@21
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	16	@18
Dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
Dairy, firkins and tubs, extras	21	@22
Dairy, firkins and tubs, sec. to firsts	16	@20
Dairy, firkins, extra	20	@21
Dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@19

WESTERN.

Creamery, extras	26	@..
Creamery, firsts	22	@24
Creamery, seconds	19	@21
Creamery, thirds	15	@17
Creamery, June extras	22	@..
Creamery, June, seconds to firsts	18	@21
Imitation creamery, firsts	17	@19
Imitation creamery, seconds	13	@15
Dairy, firsts	14	@16
Dairy, thirds to seconds	11	@13
Factory, June, firkins, extras		@14½
Factory, held, firkins, seconds to firsts	12	@13
Factory, June, tubs, extras	13	@13½
Factory, held, tubs, seconds to firsts	11	@12½
Factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	12	@13
Factory, seconds	11	@..
Factory, thirds	10½	@..

CHEESE—Business in large full cream was restricted, on account of the limited quantity in the receipts. The market made a further gain, holders asking 10⅞@11c for fancy colored and 10½@10⅝c for white. Under qualities, as well as part skims, are held with confidence, though the demand is moderate.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd fcy	10⅞	@11
State, f. c., large, Fall make, white, fcy	10⅜	@10⅜
State, full cream, large, choice	10¼	@10½
State, full cream, large, good to prime	9¾	@10
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	8½	@ 9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11¼	@..
State, full cream, small, com. to choice	9	@11
State, part skims, small size, choice	7½	@ 8
State, part skims, fair to prime	5	@ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	7	@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	4	@ 6½
State, part skims, common	3½	@ 3½

EGGS—The market is firmer, on comparatively moderate receipts, more severe weather West, and a fair proportion of the stock arriving being placed under price limits. Choice Western are up to 23@23½c, with very moderate offerings; limed are dull and unimproved.

State and Pennsylvania	24	@25
Western, fresh gathered, choice	23	@23½
Southern, fresh gathered, prime	22	@22½
Western, held fresh, fair to prime	18	@20
Western, held fresh, poor to fair, pr. c.	$3.50	@$4.50
Western, Fall refrigerators, choice	19	@21
Western, early packed, refrigerators, ch. to fcy	16	@18
Western, early packed, fair to good	15½	@16¼
Western, early packed, defective, cs	3.25	@3.75
Western, fresh, seconds, per case	3.50	@4.00
Limed, Western, prime, per doz	18	@..
Limed, Canada, per doz	16	@16½

VEGETABLES—Potatoes of choice quality with moderate, steady attention, at very regular prices; but all inferior lots are neglected; sweets work out fairly at steady prices....Other vegetables are fairly steady for desirable stock.

Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	$1.00@$2.50
Cauliflowers, fancy, per bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Cauliflowers, poor to fair	1.00@ 2.00
Cabbages, common to good, per 100	2.25@ 4.50
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, dozen roots	25@ 45
Celery, Western and State, fair to good, dozen roots	10@ 20
Eggplants, Florida, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Green peas, Norfolk, per basket	1.25@ 1.50
Onions, white, large, prime, per bbl	2.25@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	1.62@ 1.87
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, State and Western, yellow, double-head bbl	75@ 1.25
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Marrow, per bbl	50@ 75
String beans, Charleston, per basket	1.50@ 3.50
String beans, Norfolk, green, per basket	75@ 1.50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	65@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island Rose, in bulk, per bbl	$1.75@$2.00
Jersey, prime, in bulk, per bbl	1.50@....
Jersey, common to fair, per bbl	1.00@ 1.37
State, good to prime, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.62
State, common to fair, per 180 lb	1.15@ 1.37
Maine, fancy, bbl	1.65@ 1.75
Sweets, Vineland, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Sweets, Southern Jersey, double heads	1.50@ 2.00
Sweets, Monmouth County, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
Sweets, yellow, Virginia, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25

NAVAL STORES.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—There is an easier feeling, through the light inquiry.

Southerns, Old Dominion	28¼@28½
Southerns, regular	@28¼
Machine-made barrels	28¾@..

RESINS—Demand is very quiet, with values rather easy.

C'm strained	1.30@..	I	2.30@2.35
Good strained	1.35@1.37½	K	2.60@..
E	1.55@1.60	M	2.85@..
F	1.70@..	N	3.05@..
G	1.80@1.85	W. G	3.25@..
H	2.05@..	W. W	3.55@..

WILMINGTON, Nov. 19.—Resin quiet; strained, $1, good strained, $1.05. Spirits of turpentine steady at 25¼c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.—Turpentine—Firm at 25c; receipts, 66 casks. Resin—Good strained, firm at $1; receipts, 261 barrels.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 19.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 38 bbls. Resin firm at $1.05.

FREIGHTS.

All steamer freights, including open tonnage and regular lines, are firm, while sail freights are steady, and the market fairly active. Engagements: To Hull, 5 loads grain, (Saturday evening,) 3¾d, from store; to Copenhagen, 1 load grain, 3s; to Liverpool, 200 bxs cheese, 25s; 1,500 bbls apples, 3s; to Genoa, 300 bbls cottonseed oil, 3s; to Stettin, 100 bbls cottonseed oil, 25s; to St. Petersburg, 400 bales cotton, 7-32d. Charters: British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Barcelona, 23-64d, prompt; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Liverpool, 31s 3d; British bark, 95,000 cases petroleum, hence to Japan, 18c one port, 19½c, two ports; British ship, 50,000 cases petroleum, hence to Chittagong, 15c; ship, 1,330 tons, general cargo, Amoy and Hongkong to New-York, $10,500; bark, general cargo, hence to Port Elizabeth, 18s 6d; British ship, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast England or east coast Ireland, private terms; Norwegian bark, (previously,) lumber, Pensacola to Rio de Janeiro, $15—$2 form; bark, general cargo, Buenos Ayres to New-York, private terms; schooner, flagstone, hence to Havana, $1.75, loaded and free wharfage; British brig, coal, Newport News to Laguayra, $2.80 and port charges; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness Followed by a Strong Closing.

BEAR AGGRESSIVENESS NOT REWARDED

The Grangers and Chicago Gas Sharply Attacked, but at the Close Were Practically Unchanged—General List Firm.

The bears were aggressive again yesterday, but their success was small. They directed their attack against the Grangers and Chicago Gas, but late in the day they began covering, and, under this operation, prices rallied sharply, so that practically all the early loss was wiped out. At the close the market was firm.

The downward tendency was largely helped by the attitude of brokers representing London houses. They were free sellers of the international list, but principally of St. Paul. The weakness was accompanied by talk of reduced dividends on Burlington and Northwestern, although there was nothing definite concerning the coming action of the Directors of either company. The Burlington Directors will probably pass upon the matter to-day, while the decision in the case of the Northwestern will be made a week from to-day. Orders to sell Chicago Gas came from the West, and in the early trading the price broke nearly 2 points. It was reported that Attorney General Moloney was about to resume his attacks on the combination, through a proceeding against the Fidelity Company of Philadelphia to compel the latter to relinquish its ownership, or trusteeship, of the stocks of the various gas companies of Chicago.

Sugar attracted less attention than usual. It moved between 87¼ and 89⅝, the final price being within ⅛ of the best of the day and a net gain of 1⅜ points. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was slightly more active than in recent days, but its fluctuations were unimportant. Western Union moved within a point and closed ⅝ lower than on Saturday. Other industrials were without feature.

There was considerable talk about the difficulties in the coal trade, but the trading in the coal stocks was not active. Jersey Central was the most active of the group, but less than 5,000 shares was done in it. Covering in the last hour gave it strength, and it closed ⅝ up. Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna lost ½ each on small trading. Reading was less active, but was firm. The insiders profess to be undisturbed over the appeal to the United States Supreme Court on the action of the Philadelphia court concerning the receivers and the Olcott-Earle committee. They gave as a reason for their equanimity that the Supreme Court never interferes with receiverships until the final report is made by the lower court. The writ of prohibition asked for, however, is an extraordinary remedy and has been resorted to, it is said, only twice in the history of the court. It is intended to cover just such conditions as, it is contended, have arisen in the Reading case.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was without change. Rates were 1 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months, and 3½ per cent. for longer dates.

Commercial paper was in good demand, but the supply was meagre. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent., short and three months' bills at ⅜ per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $78,-379,261, and balances $5,208,647. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $614,714.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills and $4883½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86¼@$4.86½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 6.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95 5-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16@⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Boston—3c premium. Chicago—65c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 63¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 63½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 51c.

In London bar silver was quoted at 29d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,343,088, and the exports for the same period $86,720,632. The net exports, therefore, have been $66,377,544.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	1⅝
Consolidated Gas	1½
Laclede Gas	¾
Laclede Gas pf	1½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Bay State Gas	⅝
Canadian Pacific	1⅜
Chicago Gas	⅞
Delaware & Hudson	⅞
Lake Erie & Western pf	2
Lake Shore	1
National Lead pf	¾
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	¾
Pullman Car	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Galveston, Houston & San Antonio 2d	1
St. Louis & Santa Fé, Class B	1
St. Louis & Santa Fé con. 4s	1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2¼
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	2½
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1⅛
Mobile & Ohio gen	1⅛
Ohio Southern 1st	3
Oregon Improvement con	1¼
Rio Grande Western 1st	1¼
Union Elevated 1st	2½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s advanced ¼. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	96	
4s, r	114¼	115
4s, r	114½	115
5s, r	117⅞	118½
5s, c	117⅞	118½
Currency 6s, 1895	101	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	112	..
Cher. 4s, 1896	103½	..
Cher. 4s, 1897	104½	..
Cher. 4s, 1898	105⅝	..
Cher 4s, 1899	106¼	..

In State securities $16,500 Virginia funded 2-3s of 1991 sold at 59¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28¾	28¾	28	28	28¼	28½	600
American Cotton Oil pf	73	73	73	73	72½	73½	156
American Express	114	114	114	114	114	115	30
*American Sugar Refining	88	89⅜	87¼	89¼	89¼	89½	28,650
*American Sugar Refining pf	92¼	92¾	92½	92¾	93½	94¾	332
*American Tobacco	98	98	97¾	98	97⅜	98	970
American Tobacco pf	108	108	108	108	108⅜	110	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅝	5⅝	5	5¼	5⅜	5½	910
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1	1¼	100
Baltimore & Ohio	68¼	68¼	67¼	67¾	67½	68½	320
*Bay State Gas	27	27	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	26	1,200
Canada Southern	51	51⅜	51	51⅛	50⅝	51½	400
Canadian Pacific	60¼	60½	60⅛	60¼	60¼	60⅝	800
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	18¾	18	18	18¼	18⅝	600
Chicago Gas	74⅜	75	73½	74⅜	74	74⅛	30,581
Chicago & Northwestern	100½	100⅞	99¾	100⅞	100¾	101	9,560
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	144¾	144¾	144	145½	120
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	73¼	73¾	72½	73⅝	73½	73⅝	20,900
C., C., C. & St. Louis	37¼	37½	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	60¼	60½	59⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	21,825
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120	120	120	120¼	119	120¼	45
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific	62⅜	62¼	61⅝	62¼	62¼	62¼	8,950
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	26	10
Consolidated Gas Co	120½	123	120½	123	122½	123½	614
Delaware & Hudson	123¾	123⅞	122¼	123⅛	123⅛	124	2,032
Delaware, Lack. & Western	157½	157½	157½	157½	157½	157½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	35	35	34½	35	34¾	35	710
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9⅝	10	9½	9½	9½	9¾	6,100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	100¾	101	100½	101	101	101½	735
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52½	52¾	100
General Electric	34¾	34¾	34⅜	34¾	35	35¼	350
Iowa Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	7¼	7⅜	100
Iowa Central pf	26	26	26	26	25	26½	100
Laclede Gas	22	22½	22	22½	22	22½	1,645
Laclede Gas pf	81½	82½	81¼	82½	82	82½	350
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16¾	16½	16½	16¾	16¾	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	71¼	71¾	71	71	71	73	215
Lake Shore	135½	135½	135½	135½	135	136	120
Long Island	86	88	86	86	84	87	50
*Long Island Traction	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12½	13	50
Louisville & Nashville	54	54	53¾	53¾	53⅞	54	5,925
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	8	200
Manhattan Consolidated	103	103⅜	102¾	103⅜	103½	103¾	5,454
Michigan Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	..	..	100
Missouri Pacific	28	28¼	28	28¼	28¼	28½	850
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	22	22¼	300
Mobile & Ohio	19	19	19	19	18½	19⅜	100
*National Lead Co	41¾	41¾	41	41¾	41¼	41⅝	963
*National Lead Co. pf	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	881
National Linseed Oil	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21	177
New-Jersey Central	92¼	93½	92¼	93½	93⅜	93½	4,920
New-York Central	99⅜	99½	99⅜	99½	99¼	99½	589
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	31¾	31¾	31⅜	31⅝	31¾	31⅞	525
New-York & New-Haven	194	194	194	194	194	196	5
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝	1,710
N. Y. Sus. & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14¼	14⅝	14¾	230
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	43	43	42	42½	42	43	340
North American	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	510
Northern Pacific	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	102
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100
Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	16	16⅛	320
Pacific Mail	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	23	100
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17½	6,400
P., C., C. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	16	16½	5
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	46	46	46	46	44	46¼	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	157¼	157¼	156½	156½	157	158	541
Rich. & West P., 5th in. pd	16	16	15⅝	15¾	15¾	16	640
Rich. & West P. pf., t. r	19	19	18	19	19	20	50
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	5	25
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅞	2
St. Paul & Omaha	34½	34½	34½	34½	34⅞	35½	100
Southern Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	19¼	19¾	300
Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	10⅜	11⅛	11	11¼	2,435
Southern Railway pf	36	36	35	36	35⅞	36	4,821
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¼	15¼	15	15¼	15¼	15⅜	480
Texas Pacific	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10	300
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	120
Union Pacific	12	12	12	12	12	12½	130
United States Cordage	10	10¼	10	10¼	10½	10¾	254
United States Cordage pf	17¼	18	16½	18	17½	18⅝	2,085
United States Cordage gtd	30	30	30	30	29	40	110
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	45	28
Utica & Black River	146	146	146	146	..	..	2
United States Rubber	41¼	42	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅝	1,612
United States Rubber pf	95¼	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	95	95½	400
Wabash	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6½	6¾	55
Wabash pf	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14½	400
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	105	105	105	115	15
Western Union Telegraph	87⅝	87⅞	86⅞	87¼	87¼	87½	11,324
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11½	12¼	11½	11¾	11½	12	900
Wisconsin Central	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4	5	150
Total sales							199,051

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	N Y, L Erie & West	St L & S Fr G M 6s
5,000 67⅞	5,000s3 111	New 2d Consol	5,000 98½
9,000 67½	Grand R & Ind 4½s	D, M & Co Eng Certs	St Louis S W 1st
3,000 67⅜	1,000 106	6,000 74	1,000 60
34,000 67¼	Gal, Har & San A 2d	N Y & N J Tel 5s	San An & Ar Pass 4s
8,000s3 67¼	1,000 100	6,000 101½	2,000 56¾
500 66⅜	Hun & St Jo Cons	North Missouri 1st	Scioto V & N E 4s
26,000 67¼	12,000 119½	4,000 105½	10,000 75
1,000 67⅝	7,000 119¼	Nor Pac 1st Coup	Southern Ry 1st 5s
9,000 67⅞	H & Tex Cent 1st 5s	5,000 115½	18,000 87
5,000 67⅝	10,000s3 103¼	1,000 115¼	11,000 86⅞
11,000 67¼	Ill Central 4s, 1953	Nor Pac 2d Coup	23,000 86⅜
34,000 67¼	2,000 98½	2,000 89	26,000 86½
7,000 67¼	Inter & Great N 1st	Nor Pac 3d Coup	3,000 86⅜
5,000 67⅝	1,000 116½	10,000 61¾	3,000 86⅝
Atch, Top & S F 2d	Iowa Central 1st 5s	8,000 61¾	3,000 86⅞
3-4s, Class A	5,000 90	5,000 61½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s
10,000 19¾	Kanawha & Mich 4s	Nor Pac Cons 5s	4,000 89⅝
1,000, c 19⅜	5,000 77⅛	5,000 29	10,000 89½
46,000 19¾	Kan Pac 6s, 1896	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	Texas & Pac 2d Inc
2,000 20	1,000 106	5,000 78¾	30,000 26
3,000 20¼	Laclede Gaslight Co	10,000 78½	5,000 25¾
2,000 20¼	of St L 1st 5s	Nor Pac of Cal 5s	5,000 25⅞
Baltimore & Ohio 5s	4,000 90⅜	10,000 90⅜	4,000 26
1885-1925	1,000 90½	Ohio Southern 1st	10,000 25⅞
1,000 111⅞	7,000 90⅝	2,000 97	2,000 26
Broadway & 7th Av	2,000 90¾	Ore Imp Co Con 5s	12,000 26¼
1st Cons 5s	3,000 90⅜	1,000 55½	Third Avenue 1st 5s
8,000 113	5,000 90½	9,000 55	3,000 119¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st	L Erie & W 1st 5s	2,000 54	4,000 119½
1,000 83	9,000 113½	Oregon R & Nav 1st	Tol, A A & Cad 6s
Brooklyn Elev 2d	L S & M So 2d Coup	6,000 110	1,000 A 71
6,000 50	4,000 126	Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000 71¾
Buff, R & P G M 5s	Louis & Nash Cons	2,000 87¾	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
1,000 97	5,000 103⅜	5,000 88	1,000 110
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	Louis & Nashville	1,000 87½	Tol & O C 5s, W Div
1,000 107	N O & Mob 1st	1,000 87¾	3,000s20F 105
Can South 1st Gtd	1,000 119	Trust Co Certs	Tol, Peo & West 4s
5,000 111⅝	Met Elevated 1st	11,000 87½	10,000 73
Cent of N J G M 5s	1,000 121	5,000 87¾	Coup Fd July, 95, Incl
26,000 114¾	Mexican Int 1st 4s	18,000 88	3,000 69
14,000 114	6,000 70½	5,000 87	Union Elevated 1st
Registered	5,000 70½	Phil & Reading	5,000 81
1,000 114	Mil & St Paul 1st	1st Pref Inc	2,000 80
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	Chi & Mo Riv 5s	9,000 29	5,000 80½
1,000 119½	1,000 107½	5,000 29¾	Union Pac 1st, 1896
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	Chi & Pac W 5s	6,000 30	2,000 106¾
7,000 107	10,000 112	2d Pref Inc	Union Pac 6s, 1897
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	20,000 19¼	4,000 103¾
5,000 82	11,000 82¾	5,000 19	1,000 107
Ches & O, R & A Div	6,500 82½	15,000 19½	Union Pac 1st, 1898
1st Consol 4s	Mo. Kan & Texas 2d	10,000 19⅝	4,000 108
2,000 96	39,000 46	7,000 20	Union Pac 1st, 1899
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	5,000 45¾	Phil & Read Gen 4s	10,000 109
1,000 90½	21,000 45½	5,000 77½	3,000s20F 109
Chi & Northwestern	2,000 45⅜	P, C, C & St L 4½s	Un Pac Ext S F 8s
25-Year Deb 5s	2,000 45½	Series A	6,000 98½
3,000 105	500 45	2,000 104½	U S Cordage Co 1st
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000 45¾	Pitts & Western 1st	3,000 69¾
1,000 103¾	1,000 46	35,000 80½	3,000 70
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	4,000 46¼	Rich & Danville 6s	6,000 69¾
3,000 130	5,000s3 46	5,000 120½	U S Leather Co 6s
Chi, St L & N O	Mo, Kan & East 1st	Rio Grande West 1st	5,000 110
Memphis Div 1st	5,000 83⅝	1,000 70⅜	Wabash 1st 5s
3,000 99¾	5,000 83¾	10,000 70	24,000 104
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	8,000 83½	2,000 69⅞	1,000 104⅛
5,000 91¼	Missouri Pac 3d	1,000 70	3,000 104
3,000 91½	2,000 100	Roch & Pitts 1st	Wabash 2d 5s
Den & Rio Grande 4s	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	5,000 124	1,000 69½
10,000 82⅜	1,000 65¾	St J & Grand I 1st	2,000 69¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga	N Y Cent Deb 4s	Trust Co Certs	5,000 69¼
Cons Gold 5s	2,000 105	2,000 60	5,000 69½
9,000 104¼	N Y Cent Deb 5s	St L & San Fran 2d	5,000 69½
Erie Cons Gold 7s	2,000 109¼	Class B	West Shore Gtd 4s
1,000 134½	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	19,000 113½	5,000 106⅞
11,000 134¾	1,000 102	Class C	Registered
Erie 2d Mtge	4,000 102¼	1,000 113	2,000 105
1,000 115¼	2,000 102¾	St L & Iron Mt 5s	W N Y & Penn 1st
Erie 3d Mtge	1,000 102¼	1,000 80	3,000 104½
1,000 109	N Y Elevated 1st	1,000 80⅛	W N Y & Penn 2d
Ft Worth & D C 1st	5,000 110½	St L & S Fr Con 4s	Trust Receipts
6,000 75	10,000s3 110⅜	5,000 43	6,000 24½
Gal, Har & San An	N Y, Ont & Western	15,000 43½	Wn Un Col Trust 5s
Mex & Pac 1st 5s	Refunding 4s	5,000s20F 44	1,000 107½
8,000 90¾	4,000 87½	2,000 44	

Total sales $1,313,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	140	145	Minn. & St. L., all as. pd	29	30
Albany & Susquehanna	165	175	Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	45	46
Alton & Terre Haute	36	38	Minnesota Iron	..	50
American Coal	88	..	Mo., Kansas & Texas	13½	14
American Telegraph and Cable	88	91	Nash., Chat. & St. L	66	70
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	7½	9	National Starch	9½	..
Boston A. L. pf	100¾	..	National Starch 1st pf	40	50
Burlington & South. Illinois pf	126	..	National Starch 2d pf	25	35
Buffalo, R. & P	..	20	New Central Coal	7	9
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60	New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	14	14¾
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	49	..	New-York, C. & St. Louis 1st pf	..	69
Cedar Falls & M	4½	5½	New-York, C., & St. Louis 2d pf	28	29½
Central Pacific	14½	15½	New-York, L. E. & W. pf	37	..
Central & South American Tel	105	110	Norfolk Southern	6¾	7
Chicago & Alton	145	148	Norfolk & Western pf	21¾	22½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50¼	53	Northwestern Telegraph	104	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	..	94	Ohio Southern	16½	18
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	81	86	Ontario Mining	8	14
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..	Oregon Improvement	12¾	14
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	8	10	Oregon Ry. & Navigation	20	23
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	72	90	Oregon Short Line & U. N	7	9½
Columbus & Hocking Coal	6	8	Pennsylvania Coal	260	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18	19	Peoria & Eastern	2½	5
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	61	65	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3¾	4
Consolidated Coal	31½	33	Pittsburg & Western pf	28	30
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	12¼	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	158	160
Denver, M. & Ft. D. Ds	5½	..	Procter & Gamble	150	..
Denver, M. & Ft. D. pf	30	..	Procter & Gamble pf	140	..
*D., S. S. & A	3½	4½	Quicksilver	1	2½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	8½	11½	Quicksilver pf	..	15
Ev. & T. H	35	45	Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	..
Flint & Père Marquette	8	14	R., W. & O	116	117
Flint & Père Marquette pf	..	45	St. Louis Southern	96	..
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	3¾	4	St. J. & G. I	..	5
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	..	10	St. Paul & Duluth	22	26
Homestake	17	18	St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	97
Illinois Central	91	92	St. Paul & Omaha pf	111	114
Kanawha & Michigan	..	10	St. Paul, M. & M	107½	110
Keokuk & Des Moines	..	5	Silver Bullion Certificates	63¼	..
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	13	16	Texas Pacific Land Trust	8½	10
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	21	24	Toledo & Ohio Central	49	53
L., St. L. & T	1⅜	..	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	73	80
Mahoning Coal R	101	..	*United States Leather	8½	9½
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..	*United States Leather pf	59	60
Manhattan Beach	2	6	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	40½	43½
Maryland Coal pf	45	60			
Mexican National cts	..	2			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	87⅛	89⅜	87⅛	89¼	28,630
At., T. & S. F.	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	620
Chi. Gas Co.	74⅜	75	73½	74¼	9,790
C., R. I. & P.	62¼	62¼	61¾	62¼	3,420
Chi., B. & Q.	73⅛	73⅜	72⅝	73⅜	8,770
C. M. & St. P.	60⅞	60⅞	59⅞	60¼	17,110
Chi. & N. W.	100¼	100¼	99⅜	100¼	1,040
Cent. of N. J.	92	99⅝	92	98½	1,820
Consol. Gas	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	20
Dist. & C. F.	9½	10	9½	9¾	960
Gen. Electric	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	170
Nat. Lead pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	50
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	30
North Amer.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	50
Phil. & R.	16⅝	17⅜	16⅝	17⅛	400
Pacific Mail.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	20
Pull. Car.	156¼	156¾	156¼	156¼	100
Rich. & W. P.	15½	15½	15½	15½	180
South. Rail.	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	280
South. R. pf.	35	36	35	35	180
Texas Pac.	9	10	10	10	150
U. S. Cord.	10¾	10¾	10	10¾	200
West. Union	87⅜	87¾	87	87⅛	3,440
W. & L. E.	12	12	12	12	20
Wabash pf.	14	14½	14	14	130
Total sales					74,670

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d A	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	$7,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	107	107	107	107	2,000
L. E. & W. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	1,000
Laclede G. 1st	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	2,000
M., K. & E. 1st	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	3,000
M., K. & T. 1st	82½	82½	82½	82½	5,000
M., K. & T. 2d	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	5,000
N. J. C. 5s, c.	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	2,000
Nor. Pac. 2d	89	89	89	89	2,000
Total sales					$62,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Total sales					600

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December op.	56⅜	56⅜	55⅜	55¾	303,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	45	50
American Grocery 1st pf	30	45
American Surety Company	210	..
American Typefounders'	3½	5
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
Ark. funded 6 per cent. (non-Halford)	185	190
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1894	100½	..
‡Atlantic Trust	200	220
Barney Dumping Boat Comp'y	5	10
Barney & Smith pf. stock	92½	95½
Barney & Smith Car common	15	23
Beckwith Construction	50	..
‡Beech Creek R. R. stock, (4 per cent.,) N. Y. Central	93⅛	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	114½	117½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue	182	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	111
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	106	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	160¼	..
Brooklyn Elevated	8	10
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 8s)	64	67
Brooklyn Gas Company	111	..
Brooklyn Traction	14⅝	15⅜
Brooklyn Traction pf	70	72½
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	102	..
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	101¼	..
Buffalo Street Railway stock	65	68½
Celluloid Company stock	67½	70½
Central & South Am. Telegraph	105¼	..
Cent. & So. Am. Tel. scrip	102¾	..
Central Cross-Town	168	..
Central Park, North & East River	162	..
Central N. J. Land & Imp	50	..
‡Central Trust Company	1000	1025
Ches. & Ohio Grain Elevator 4s	62	66
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	3	..
Cin., Jack. & M. R. R. 4 p. c. bonds	51	54
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds	20	..
Cleveland & Canton stock	1	1½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	130	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	80	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) 1st	92	..
†Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	68	73
Continental Trust	160	..
Cramp Shipyard stock	93	96½
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	93	95
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	141½	..
East Tenn.,

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
36 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000 Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage Co.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

Chas. C. Edey & Sons,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
56 Broadway.
Dealers in New-York and East River Gas Securities

Financial.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.
23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

59 TO 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William G. Whitney.

TO THE FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS OF THE

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named bonds, have consented to act as a committee to protect their interests, and have prepared a bondholders' agreement, on file with the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Boston and the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York, copies of which can be obtained from them or from any member or the committee. All bondholders who desire to avail themselves of the benefits thereof are invited to call at either of the Trust Companies and sign the same.

FRANCIS PEABODY, Jr., Boston, Mass.
J. KENNEDY TOD, New-York.
FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, New-York.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

SECURITY HOLDERS' COMMITTEE OF THE

Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Co.

Security holders are advised to take no action until they are acquainted with the facts presented in the statement of Mr. Isaac L. Rice, copies of which may be had by addressing the undersigned.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORNE, Chairman,
42 NEW STREET, NEW-YORK.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY,
234 5th Av.,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that subscription agreements to the increased capital stock of this company, pursuant to the circular to the stockholders dated Oct. 15, 1894, will be received from them at the above office on and after this date until Dec. 1 next at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.

Financial.

First Mtge. 5 % Gold Bonds OF THE BRIDGEPORT TRACTION CO. OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

DATED JULY, 1893. DUE JULY, 1923.

Exempt from Tax in the State of Connecticut.

Secured by an ABSOLUTELY FIRST MORTGAGE upon the ENTIRE STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM of the City of Bridgeport, the second largest city in the State of Connecticut, covering 35 miles of track, together with all real estate, equipment, and other property now owned or that may hereafter be acquired.

The road is under operation by electricity, and is thoroughly equipped, being laid throughout with steel rails of from 70 to 99 lbs. to the yard, and its equipment, power house, &c., are of the very best description.

The bonds are indorsed by the Comptroller of the State of Connecticut, certifying that they are issued for less than 75 per cent. of the actual cost of the property.

The earnings of the road are very large, being at the rate of double its entire interest charges.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, PRICE, &c., FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

WE OFFER AND RECOMMEND THE ABOVE BONDS AS A SAFE AND DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Kansas City Water Works.

To the Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the National Water Works Company, dated August 1st, 1883:

The undersigned committee announce that holders of bonds constituting considerably more than a majority of the total amount secured by the above mortgage have become parties to the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, whereby the undersigned committee are empowered to represent and act for them.

Such bondholders as are not already parties to the agreement may become such prior to Nov. 20 without penalty.

Under the decree rendered July 5, 1894, tender of title to the city of the water works plant is required to be made by the company on or before Dec. 1, 1894. Unanimity of action is necessary to accomplish this end, and the interests of the holders of bonds secured by this mortgage require united action on their part.

All bondholders who have not already subscribed the agreement are urged to do so at once. Copies of the agreement may be obtained from any one of the undersigned, or from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New-York, the trustee appointed by the agreement.

Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1894.

GIDEON WELLS,
Attorney Mass. Mutual Life Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass.
H. W. BARTOL,
Trustee Estate of B. H. Bartol, Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.
JAMES TIMPSON,
Second Assistant Treas. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 32 Nassau St., New-York, N. Y.
WILLIAM BOWLY WILSON,
Wilson, Colston & Co., Baltimore, Md.

BONDHOLDERS' REORGANIZATION OF THE

Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
37 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Grand Trunk and No. Mich. Bonds.**
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,
54 Wall St., N. Y. City, is the depositary for the **Mount Pleasant, Cadillac, Lake Michigan, Frankfort & So. Eastern and Consolidated Bonds.**

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained from either of said trust companies, and from the Secretary of the Committee. Bondholders are urged to deposit their bonds under said agreement, before Dec. 1, 1894.

GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
AMOS F. ENO,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
E K WRIGHT,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
R. C. MARTIN,
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
Reorganization Committee.

LORD, DAY & LORD,
120 Broadway, Counsel.
D. C. TATE, 96 Broadway, Secretary.

Atlantic and Pacific R. R. Co.

4 0/0 Guaranteed Trust Gold Bonds.

The associated committees at Amsterdam, Holland, Frankfort-on-Main, and New-York now represent $10,500,000 of the above bonds. UNTIL DEC. 5, 1894, the New-York Committee will receive deposits of bonds with THE STATE TRUST CO., N. Y. CITY, or the SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON. Bonds deposited after that date will be subject to a penalty of $10 per bond.

N. Y., Nov. 17, 1894.

FRANCIS S. BANGS,
(President of the State Trust Company.)
J. G. McCULLOUGH, 21 Cortlandt St.
OTTO T. BANNARD,
(President Continental Trust Company.)
G. J. WETZLAR
(of J. D. Probst & Co.)
WILLIAM BASSETT, 53 State St., Boston, Committee.
Stetson, Tracy, Jennings, & Russell, Counsel.

Reorganization of the

VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 9, 1894.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds AND To the Holders of the Consolidated or Second Mortgage Bonds of the Valley Railway Company.

THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY of Cleveland, Ohio, and CENTRAL TRUST CO. of New York will receive deposits of bonds of either class and issue their negotiable certificates of deposit in exchange therefor as provided by the agreement.

THE TIME FOR DEPOSIT OF BONDS WITHOUT PENALTY HAS BEEN EXTENDED UNTIL NOVEMBER 20TH, AFTER WHICH DATE A CHARGE OF ONE PER CENT. WILL BE MADE ON ALL BONDS RECEIVED.

MYRON T. HERRICK, Chairman.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Syracuse Consolidated Street Railway Co.

5 PER CENT. FIRST MTGE. BONDS.

A large majority of the above-named bonds being now on deposit with the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall St., New-York City, in accordance with the terms of the bondholders' agreement, notice is hereby given that the time for further deposits with said trust company without penalty has been limited to Nov. 20, 1894, after which date a penalty of one per cent. will be imposed.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1894.

SIMON WORMSER,
CASIMIR TAG,
CLARENCE H. WILDES,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, 21 Broad St., New-York City.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL available financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 306, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 354 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Financial.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company.

In accordance with previous notice, holders of General Mtge. 4 per cent. bonds who have not already assented to the Readjustment Agreement can, on depositing their bonds under the agreement, cash the three overdue coupons with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to January 1, 1895, or, at their option, receive for their coupons equitable 6 per cent. interest certificates.

General Mtge. bonds, Income bonds, stock, and deferred Income bonds may be deposited on or before December 31, 1894, with either of the following depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.
The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCTOBER 30TH, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS,

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$10,000 Duluth & Iron Range R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$20,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$40,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. R. R. Genl. Consol'd Land Grant 5 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$19,000 Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., N. Y.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
50 shs. Equitable Gaslight Co., N. Y.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
1 sh. N. Y. Historical Society Publication Fund. (By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executors of estate of Bathsheba Kimm, dec'd.)
$2,500 Norfolk & Western R. R. Co. (Maryland & Wash. Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$1,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul (South Minn. Div.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 West Shore R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$2,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941. (By order of Brooklyn Trust Co., executor of John G. Kimm, dec'd.)
Deed Lot No. 20,897 Greenwood Cemetery. (To close an estate.)
Pew No. 182, Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St. (For account of whom it may concern.)
35 shs. Millerton Natl. Bank, Millerton, N. Y.
10 shs. Carpenter Steel Co. of Reading, Penn., and N. Y. City.
$1,000 Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1918.
45 shs. Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery R. R.
50 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
15 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
$10,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
110 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
$800 Mutual Fire Scrip, 1888 and 1890.
100 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
50 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
135 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$16,000 Centralia & Chester R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$5,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. skg. fd. Bds., 1923, (Hypd.)
$43,000 Suburban Traction Co. of Orange, N. J., Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. skg. fd. Bds., 1923.
$25,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consld. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Cons. Bds., July, 1893, coups. on.
$15,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1904.
90 shs. New Power Co., (Chappel Carbonic Gas Motor.
$5,000 Central Gaslight Co. 6 p. c. Certificates.
$6,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1901.
25 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
125 shs. Investment Co. of New-Jersey.
23 shs. American Bank Note Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS,

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
Certificates of the Central Trust Co., representing 3 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Perry Coal and Iron Co., $1,000 each, with coupons of Nov. 1, 1892, and all subsequent coupons (hypothecated.)
15,000 Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan R. R. Co. consolidated 5 p. c. Bds, due 1940. Coupons of July, 1893, attached, (hypothecated.)
20 shs. First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each.
1 sh. Blooming Grove Park Association, $450.
30 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co., $100 each. (In lots of 2, 3, or 5 shs with privilege.)
22 shs. German-American Bank. $75 each.
99 shs. Screw Dock Company, $50 each.
Note of John E. Tier to order of Edward Stivers for $115, dated May 29, 1888, at six months, ($14 paid on account.)
50 shs. Frank A. Ransom Dyestuff & August W. Neuman Manufacturers' Supply Co. preferred, $100 each (hypothecated.)
List at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.:
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$637,000 1st Mtge. Bds. of the Duluth and Winnipeg R. R. Co., with the coupons not yet due attached, (hypothecated.)
$235,000 1st Mtge. Bds. of the Duluth and Winnipeg Terminal Co., with the coupons not yet due attached, (hypothecated.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St., for account of whom it may concern:
6,000 shares General Fixture Co., $100 each.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bonfils Improvement Company will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 921 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the election of a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the corporation as may be presented for consideration.
HERBERT BARRY, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Nov. 19, 1894.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for five Trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.
Nov. 17, 1894. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men will hold its annual meeting at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d St., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, 1894, at 8 P. M.
ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D., Secretary.

Readers OF THE TIMES

Who fail to find a copy on any news stand, or on any railroad train or boat where New-York papers are sold, will confer a favor by notifying this office, stating where the paper could not be obtained and the hour.

SPIRITED CONTEST AT THE FENCERS

Club Members Entertain the Ladies with a Number of Bouts with Foils and Sabres—Those Who Were There.

The first "ladies' day" of the season at the Fencers Club, in West Twenty-second Street, was marked yesterday by an exceptionally large attendance. The Executive committee, which was in charge for the time being, consisted of Clarence C. Buel, T. Montgomery Roosevelt, A. Van Z. Post, J. Murray Mitchell, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Truman Heminway, W. Scott O'Connor, and Charles Tatham. The success of the affair led them to believe that a half dozen "ladies' days" each season might be had.

The main room at the club was tastefully fixed up for the occasion, the fencers' stage running across the centre. It was intended to begin the bouts at 4 o'clock, but it was much later before they were started. At that time in the audience were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Goodrich, the Misses Goodrich, Mrs. John T. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mrs. Frederick De Peyster, the Misses De Peyster, Mrs. Neeser, the Misses Neeser, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Mrs. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Leland, the Misses Leland, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, the Misses Fitzgerald, Mrs. Warner, the Misses Warner, Mrs. Remsen, the Misses Remsen, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Ingersoll, Miss Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, and Count Gibacoa.

The first event on the programme was the grand salute by Dr. J. H. Clairborne and M. Vauthier, the maitre d'armes. The contestants bowed politely, waved their foils a few times in the air, banged the stage with the right foot, bowed again with elaborate politeness, and retired.

The ladies applauded.

"Wasn't it pretty!" exclaimed a fair-haired young girl.

"Yes," replied another at her side, "but is that what they call fencing? I thought that they were going to dance for a moment."

E. A. Sichel and William Whitlock came on the stage. They bowed very low and poised their foils.

"I wonder if they're going to fence?" the fair one asked.

The contestants sawed the air. Then Mr. Whitlock banged his foot down on the stage and lunged. Mr. Sichel held his left hand up in the air and exclaimed:

"Touchez!"

This exercise was repeated half a dozen times, Mr. Whitlock calling out, "Touchez!" now and then. After a final pass the contestants cut deep gashes in the air, took off their masks, shook hands, smiled, bowed, and withdrew.

It was a terribly exciting scene.

The next pair were Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Lawrence Meyers. Mr. Coudert wore black velvet trousers. This bout was lively, and the young ladies at times were interested.

"How graceful Mr. Coudert is!"

"But Mr. Myers is so quick!"

The third bout was between Lawrence Myers and M. Vauthier.

The fourth contest was between Lieut. G. Bettini and Van Zo Post.

This was quite the most energetic encounter of the afternoon, and was greeted with much applause. The contest with foils that followed between Mr. Coudert and M. Capdevielle, the Provost of the Fencers Club, was gone through with very skillfully. J. W. Gerard, Jr., and M. Vauthier met in the next event with duelling swords, and gave a clever exhibition.

Mr. Myers and Dr. Clairborne met with the foils and Mr. Coudert and Mr. Gerard had a spirited go with sabres. A contest with the foils between M. Vauthier and W. Scott O'Connor occasioned much enthusiasm. The programme was concluded with the single-stick combat between Mr. Coudert and Mr. O'Connor.

MAY USE THE OLD RIFLES FOR HUNTING

Secretary Lamont Grants the Wishes of Officers and Privates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Some of the officers and soldiers of the army are anxious to secure abandoned Springfield rifles, now that the new magazine arm is ready and these old weapons are to be turned in. The rifles are good for hunting purposes, and Secretary Lamont has decided that a certain number of them may be laid aside and purchased for the men out of the company fund.

He is willing to allot three rifles to a company, to be used in hunting expeditions only.

The officers may make individual purchases of guns for their own use. Company commanders and others concerned are warned that these guns must not be sold or otherwise disposed of except to other soldiers or officers, the object being to confine them to the military service.

It is also stipulated that the original purchase must be confined to posts situated in a region of country where only large game exists.

CONTRACTOR JAMES W. PAYNE ARRESTED

He Is Charged with Embezzlement, Which He Denies.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 19.—James W. Payne, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, and a contractor of cereal supplies for the United States Government military posts west of the Mississippi River, was arrested last night in this city on a charge of embezzlement and felony. The arrest was made at the request of Chief of Police Glass of Los Angeles.

The specific charge against Payne is embezzlement of money received on account of his contract from Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Colorado Major E. B. Atwood, with intent to defraud his bondsmen.

Payne has had contracts for a number of years to supply many military posts in the West with cereal supplies. His present contract amounts to over $20,000. He denies the charge of embezzlement strenuously.

Charles L. Jaehne's Bonds Recalled.

The bond in the case of John Shaw was recalled by Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. Shaw was indicted for forging letters upon which he is alleged to have obtained passes over the Third Avenue surface road. He was held in $1,000, and Charles L. Jaehne signed the bond.

Annie Alten, alias Annie Fisher, residing at the Oriental Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested yesterday on a bench warrant. Mrs. Alten was indicted in May last on the charge of sending an obscene letter to Nathan Arnold, a merchant at 25 West Houston Street. She was arrested and held in $1,000 bail, which was furnished by Charles L. Jaehne. She claims she paid his lawyer $265 to secure for her a bondsman, and she now deems it an outrage that he has allowed her to be rearrested upon the calling in of Jaehne's bonds. She was committed in default of bail.

Bankers Give Up Business.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The State Banking Department to-day announced that Gorrisen & Co., a small concern of individual bankers in New-York City, (capital, $16,000,) had surrendered its letter authorizing it to do business, and settled up its affairs and dissolved. The principal business of the house was selling foreign exchange, and buying and selling silver and gold. It is reported that there was a disagreement among the partners.

IRENE HOUSE APPEARS AGAIN

An Attempt Now to Prove Her Insane—A Talk with Husband No. 1 of an Asserted Series of Eight.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Charles A. Anderson, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Kearney, N. J., claims to be the first of a series of eight husbands whom the woman now known as Mrs. Irene A. V. Redmond of Trenton has taken to herself during her forty-nine years of life. A commission was appointed at Trenton on Saturday to inquire into the woman's sanity, on the application of one of her husbands, Paul K. Redmond.

Anderson, who is an artist, had lived in Jersey City for nearly twenty years. Last January he was admitted to the home to be treated for his eyes.

"The list of her husbands since she left me," said Anderson, "is as follows: No. 2, J. W. Denver, who went crazy and died; No. 3, Orsen House, who was murdered; No. 4, Chris Bower, dead; No. 5, a crippled musician named Charlie Naylor, deserted after a year; N. 6, Frank Parker, from whom she was divorced; No. 7, Paul K. Redmond; No. 8, Harry Carson.

"I married that woman," continued Anderson, "when she was fifteen years old and I was seventeen. She was the daughter of W. C. Vansant, a wealthy wholesale tobacconist of Trenton. She was a perfect beauty, and was known as the 'Jersey Lily.' We were married and lived together for six years. We had one child when she deserted me and went to live with Husband No. 2. He went crazy, and then Orsen House, a New-York lawyer, procured a divorce from me for the woman and married her. He was wealthy. He died in July, 1876. She was accused of causing his death, but on trial she was acquitted. Then she married Bower, and after him the crippled musician, whose music she fell in love with. But she kicked him out, music and all, after a year of married life. Frank Parker, a baseball player of Trenton, was the next victim, and with him she lived for five years, squandering the money she had gotten from House.

"In the meantime her mother had given my son and hers a farm of 310 acres near Lawrence Station, N. J., she to have a life interest in it. If Redmond can prove Irene insane, I and my son can obtain the property near Lawrence Station. That is why I went down to see her last Summer, in order to prove her insane."

MAGICIAN HERMANN IN COURT

Has a Day Off, Which He Says He Will Make Profitable.

Herrmann the magician took an involuntary rest yesterday from the labor of making safes and other little things like that come out of gentlemen's silk hats. His properties were in the hands of the Sheriff, and the Washington theatre at which he was to perform had to do without him.

The professor, however, promises that his day of rest will be the most profitable he ever spent. He says he means to sue Julius L. Frank, who had his properties attached at the Columbus Theatre Saturday evening, for $50,000 damages, and, if there is any justice in the land, the professor thinks he will get a big slice of it.

The professor, his wife, who, all hands allege, is the real owner of the property attached; his manager, his lawyer, and half a dozen other friends and followers spent yesterday in the courts. Early in the afternoon an order was obtained from Judge Bookstaver of the Court of Common Pleas giving Mrs. Herrmann the right to redeem her property on furnishing a bond for $4,000, with Harry Munson, the bill poster, as surety.

A Sheriff's jury was impaneled later to assess the value of the property seized. Prof. and Mrs. Herrmann were both in court, but were not called as witnesses. The Sheriff's jury placed the value of the property at $75,000. In order to hold the property, Mr. Frank will have to give a bond in that sum. If he does this, the property will be released anyway under Judge Bookstaver's order, so that Herrmann will probably open his Washington engagement to-night. He alleges that he is simply employed by his wife on a regular salary.

THE OFFICIAL COUNT NEARLY FINISHED

Declaration of the Vote of the City Will Probably Be Made Saturday.

The Aldermen, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, continued the official count yesterday of the votes cast at the last election, completing twenty-four of the thirty city Assembly Districts.

Col. George B. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen and Chairman of the canvassers, said yesterday that he belived that the count would be completed to-morrow, and that in that case Thursday would be given up to the work of the Committees on Protests and Corrected Returns. He expects that the official declaration of the vote will be made on Saturday.

Thomas F. Eagan, the printer who ran for Alderman in the Sixteenth District, where the returns show the election of F. J. Lantry, the Tammany candidate, by a plurality of less than 100, has filed a protest against Mr. Lantry's being declared elected upon the ground of various irregularities. He asserts, among other things, that some ballots which were counted as defective should have been counted for him.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE KINGSTON CLUB

Ministers Will Try to Stop the Sale of Liquors There.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Rev. W. F. Anderson, pastor of the St. James's Methodist Church, recently preached a sermon in which he denounced the fashionable Kingston Club because liquor was sold there. He also announced that there was a bar in the clubhouse. This sermon caused much comment.

At a meeting of the Kingston Ministerial Association to-day it was decided that an effort must be made to stop the sale of liquor at the club. A committee of three prominent clergymen was appointed to wait upon the officers of the Kingston Club, and ask them to make the club a temperance place.

The officers of the club include ex-Senator John J. Linson, S. B. Sharpe, Judge A. T. Clearwater, H. C. Soop, and other men prominent in this city. It is believed that the request of the ministers will not be granted.

JERSEY CITY WILL PUMP PURE WATER

New Specifications Will Not Include the Gravity System.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—The Street and Water Board is preparing new specifications for a water supply for this city.

The old idea of a gravity supply is to be abandoned, and pumping will be included. This will open a larger field to bidders.

The plan will probably be adopted at the meeting next Monday night.

May Muster in the Companies.

It is probable that two new companies will be soon added to the Sixty-ninth Battalion. A meeting will be held by the members of the companies organized by Lieut. Drew and O'Neill at Ledwith Hall, Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, to-morrow night. These companies were organized months ago, but their muster-in was prevented by politicians. It is understood that the influence of the latter has now been overcome, and that the Governor will authorize the muster. The object of the meeting to-morrow is to get the men together for a preliminary inspection.

THE MAYOR'S INVITATION ACCEPTED

Mr. Strong to Attend the Board of Estimate's Meetings When the Appropriations Are Considered.

Mayor Gilroy has invited Mayor-elect Strong to attend the meetings of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at which the final estimate for the budget of 1895, the first year of Mr. Strong's administration, will be decided upon. Mr. Strong has accepted the invitation.

The Mayor's letter to Mr. Strong was dated yesterday, and was as follows:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will meet in December to give further consideration to the appropriations to the city departments for 1895. The figures to be considered then as final estimates have already been discussed at some length, as provisional estimates, but they are subject to any change that may be decided upon by the board.

In view of the fact that the appropriations are for a year in which the city departments will be under your administration as Mayor, the discussion over these appropriations will undoubtedly be of interest to you. It is also proper that any suggestions that you may choose to make should be considered by the board. It is my desire that in the matter of these appropriations your administration for 1895 should be unhampered by an excessive economy, as well as unburdened by any extravagance. I therefore extend to you an invitation to be present at the meetings in which the final estimates are to be considered, and on receipt of your acceptance of this invitation will arrange to have you notified of the time when these sessions are to be begun.

Mr. Strong's reply was as follows:

Yours of even date just received, and I thank you for your kind invitation to be present at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in December, to consider the appropriations for city departments for 1895. When properly advised by you of the date when this board will meet, I shall do myself the honor of being present, and listen to the deliberations and conclusions.

Mayor Gilroy decided almost immediately after election, as told in The New-York Times, that Mr. Strong should have the opportunity offered to him to be present at the meetings of the board and give his views on the estimates.

LOVER'S JEALOUSY CAUSED THE SHOT

James C. Paul's Attempt to Kill Mrs. Whitfield, as She Describes It.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—James C. Paul was placed on trial to-day on the charge of attempting to murder Mrs. Elma Whitifield Sept. 20 last.

Mrs. Whitifield testified that on the evening of the shooting she went from Duxbury to Dorchester in answer to a letter from Paul, which intimated that they were to get ready for their marriage. Paul met her and they went to a carpenter's shop. There was no light in it. They were talking about buying her clothes, and everything was pleasant between them. All the while she was seated upon a sofa with her head resting upon her hand, and he was in front of her. While in that position she felt something cold against the side of her head, and hardly a minute afterward the shot was fired.

She continued: "He was standing when the shot was fired. He put something like a bag over my face. I did not faint, but grabbed the pistol and pushed him away with my right hand. I could not see, it was so dark. He stood there very much frightened."

She then went out to find some one, and the next she knew was in the City Hospital, where she remained six weeks before she recovered. It was about an hour after they began to talk, she said, when he fired the shot. She asked Paul if he was sorry, and if he did it for jealousy, and he replied, "Yes."

This is the first time the inside story of the shooting has been told.

TOPMAST WAS STRUCK BY A METEOR

A Connecticut Skipper's Story of an Incident in Squad Inlet.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 19.—Capt. Blake of the schooner P. T. Barnum, hailing from this port, has returned from a trip to Philadelphia with a story about the vessel being struck by a meteor.

The schooner was plowing along under good sail and wind in Squad Inlet, when suddenly the decks of the vessel were illuminated as bright as day, and the crew were thrown to the deck, stunned. The topmast had been struck by a meteor and flames were thrown in every direction.

Harry Nielson, one of the crew, was aloft taking in sail at the time. He says he heard the hissing sound preceding the contact with the ropes.

The rigging where the meteor struck was instantly set afire, and though Nielson made all haste to reach the deck, before he could do so he was badly burned about the legs. The sailor had a narrow escape. If he had been a little lower in the rigging he would have been hit.

When the meteor struck, it broke and fell to the deck in pieces as large as bushel baskets. The crew were panic-stricken for a time, but order was secured, and the flames put out. The only damage done was to the rigging, and the vessel continued on her voyage. Capt. Blake says that in all his seafaring experience he never heard of such a thing before.

BOSTON ITALIANS THREATEN TO LYNCH

They Declare They Will Avenge the Next Murder if They Can.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—Carmenucia Monetto, the Italian who, last night, in the Italian quarter, at the North End, shot and killed Stephano Copabianca, was arrested in Chelsea this morning. He was brought to this city and identified.

The better class of Italian residents of this city held a largely-attended meeting last night. It was openly declared that summary methods would be adopted in the matter of disposing of the perpetrators of crimes of this sort, unless the police were the first to secure the criminal.

A delegate from this meeting called at Station 1 this morning and told the Captain that the next criminal of this class would be strung up to the nearest lamppost by the citizens if he was not in the custody of the police when they found him.

Free Because He Is an Ignoramus.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 19.—John Horsfield, an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was charged with raising a check for $2.16 to $52.16, was acquitted in the General Sessions Court to-day, on a novel plea.

His lawyer put him on the stand, and showed that he was an ignoramus. Then he produced the check, showed that it

GOULDS MAY PAY THE TAX

One Point in the $180,000 Question Decided Against Them.

THE COURT CASE WILL BE APPEALED

Claim of Non-Residence Held Not Good To Secure the Relief Sought—The Commissioners May Be in Contempt.

The Gould heirs will have to pay taxes of about $180,000 a year in this city on their personal property of the estate, unless the higher courts help them in the effort to escape.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the action brought by George J. Gould and the other heirs against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment, in which it is held that the claim of non-residence interposed by the Goulds does not hold good to secure the relief asked for.

Incidentally, however, the Goulds are given some consolation. Justice Lawrence, while he decides against them on the main issue, grants them an order to show cause why the Tax Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen should not be punished for contempt of court in that they failed to pay proper attention to a writ of certiorari issued on July 16 of last year.

The fight of the Goulds has been a most stubborn one, and it will, of course, be carried to the court of last resort. The first intimation that they were going to fight the tax levy on the ground of non-residence was made public by an exclusive publication in The New-York Times of May 27 of this year.

The Board of Taxes and Assessment assessed the Gould estate at $10,000,000 for personal property. In addition, George J. Gould was personally assessed at $400,000 on his personal property, and Howard, Helen, and Edwin Gould were assessed at $100,000.

In 1893 the estate had been assessed at the same figure. George J. Gould and his fellow-executors filed protests against the amount at that time, alleging that it was arbitrary and unjust. The Tax Commissioners, however, refused to make any reduction. They pointed out that, though Jay Gould had only been assessed on $500,000 worth of personal property, the sworn statement accompanying the filing of his will for probate showed that he had left over $70,000,000 personal property. They contended that an assessment of $10,000,000 was therefore very moderate, and, instead of protesting against payment, the Gould heirs ought to be grateful that the property left by their father had in the past escaped with such a grossly inadequate assessment.

The Goulds refused to take this view of it. They had paid the inheritance tax on the basis of $70,000,000, and couldn't go back on these figures very well, but they didn't mean to pay the $180,000 in taxes demanded if they could help it. Offers of compromise were made. George J. Gould, it was said, expressed his willingness to the Tax Commissioners to accept a levy of $3,000,000, and even raised the figures to $5,000,000, but the Commissioners wouldn't accept these figures. They insisted on the $10,000,000 at the rate of the levy, $1.82 per $100.

George J. Gould finally paid about $185,000 for the estate and individual taxes. But the payment was made under protest, and the matter, it was said, would be taken into court.

This year the Tax Commissioners were met with a new contest. When, in the regular course of business, the Gould heirs were notified that the assessment for 1894 had been placed, as before, at $10,000,000 on the estate they filed affidavits setting forth that they were no longer residents of the city.

George J. Gould swore that he had removed his residence to Lakewood, N. J., where he had spent the previous Winter, and Miss Helen Gould and the other heirs deposed that their home was at Tarrytown. The Gould mansion at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue had been closed up, as was George J. Gould's city house in Forty-seventh Street, just back of the family residence. They therefore refused to pay the tax levy, which, as before, amounted in all to something over $180,000.

The Tax Commissioners refused to accept this plea. They insisted on the legality of the levy, and unless the money was paid, they said, the usual proceedings would be undertaken for collection. Matters moved along slowly until the Goulds got the writ of certiorari to review the action of the Commissioners. The writ was made returnable on Aug. 6 last. To these writs no returns were made, and the Gould heirs, by ex-Judge Dillon, obtained an order to show cause why the Tax Commissioners and the Board of Aldermen, who confirmed the tax levy, should not be punished for contempt. The order was asked "for such other and further relief as may be just."

It was under this clause of the order that the Goulds sought to have the levy set aside, and in this issue Justice Lawrence decides against them. In his opinion he says, among other things:

"In answer to the motion the respondents have filed affidavits in which they do not show why returns have not been made as commanded by the writs, but this motion is resisted on the ground that it has been decided by this court that if the relators have any just cause of grievance in consequence of delay on the part of the respondents in interposing their returns their only relief is by proceedings to punish them for contempt.

"The decisions relied upon are the cases of The People ex rel. Urquhart vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, reported in The Law Journal of April 4, 1894, and in re Urquhart, in re McCraw et al., and in re Mallory, reported in The Law Journal of April 25, 1894, which are to the effect that under the statute of 1880 the only remedy which the relators have is to move to punish the respondents for contempt in not filing their returns. (See Section 5 of said act.)

"It follows from those decisions that these motions, so far as they seek to obtain for the relators a cancellation of the assessments complained of, must be denied, but, inasmuch as in the orders to show cause such other and further relief as may be just is prayed for, and as I discover no reason in the affidavits presented why returns should not have been made in obedience to the mandates of the writs, I shall grant an order in each of the cases that cause be shown why the respondents should not be punished for contempt for failure to make such returns."

Before the fight over the assessment is finally settled the amount involved will probably reach $500,000, in the shape of accumulated assessments.

SUES FOR THE INSURANCE.

Case Involves the Question of Notice to the Company Concerned.

The first of a series of suits brought by George Solomon, assignee of the firm of Henry Thoesen & Co., furniture dealers at 797 Third Avenue, to recover upon a policy of insurance for $2,500 issued by the Continental Fire Insurance Company, was begun yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve and a jury in Part II. of the Superior Court.

Thoesen & Co.'s storehouses were destroyed by fire on Dec. 10, 1893. The firm carried policies of insurance aggregating $25,000 in the following companies, ranging from $1,000 to $2,500 in each: Continental Fire Insurance Company, Caledonia, Columbia, Rochester, New-Hampshire, Michigan Fire and Marine, Grand Rapids, Albany, and Glens Falls.

The case against the Continental Company, it is said, will be a test case, as the defense is the same in all the other cases.

The insurance company does not deny issuing the policy, but alleges by way of defense that it became invalid by reason of the neglect of the plaintiff to promptly notify the company of the loss.

The policy issued by the defendant in the case on trial, as well as all the other policies, has a clause which provides that the failure of the insured to give immediate notice of the fire and loss renders the policy of insurance invalid.

The defendant alleges that such notice was not given until fifty-eight days after the fire took place. The case is being closely watched by a large number of insurance men and their lawyers.

CLAIMS A QUARTER MILLION.

Charlotte W. Gregan's Suit Dealing with a Piece of City Property.

Charlotte W. Gregan, the granddaughter of Thomas Gregan, who owned the property on the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, years ago, where he kept a livery stable, at which William M. Tweed and his associates kept all their fast horses, has brought an action in the Supreme Court against Charles J. Buchanan and Augustus Bockes, as executors of the will of John McB. Davidson, to recover $250,000, which she claims is due her as her portion of the profits of the property since 1868.

It is on the property involved in this litigation that it is proposed to erect a new theatre.

Gregan owned part of the property and also a leasehold of another part which was to run for twenty-one years, from May, 1892. Gregan died on Jan. 4, 1868, leaving a son, Edward T. Gregan, for whom John McB. Davidson was appointed guardian. He continued to act as guardian until the death of Edward T. Gregan on Jan. 11, 1877. He left a wife and Charlotte W. Gregan.

The daughter claims that her father was defrauded out of the property, and also of his interest in the leasehold, by Davidson and others, who had them both sold for an inadequate sum, in foreclosure proceedings, and then had the deeds transferred to Davidson.

Davidson had been collecting the rents, it is claimed, to the extent of $250,000 up to the time of his death in January, 1887.

CANNOT GET THE CHILD.

Pauline Hummler Must Remain in the House of Mercy.

Pauline Hummler will have to remain in the House of Mercy until she is twenty-one years old. She is now fifteen years old.

Her mother recently tried to secure her discharge under a writ of habeas corpus. After a hearing on the writ Justice Truax yesterday handed down a decision adverse to the mother.

It was alleged that the girl was willful and her mother sought the advice of the Gerry society and was told to put the child in the institution. The mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Hummler, said it was her intention to have the child retained by the Gerry society for a few weeks to frighten her. When she demanded the return of the child, the society refused to give her up, claiming that Mrs. Hummler had signed an affidavit relinquishing her.

The mother claimed that she did not understand what she had signed, as she could not read.

Judge Truax said in his opinion:

"The commitment was legal. It shows that the child committed was willful and disobedient, and was associating with vicious characters.

"I have no doubt that, if the society is of the opinion that the condition of facts alleged to have existed at the time the child was committed no longer exist, it will consent to release the child. The application for the child's release must be made to the society, and not to the court."

BLAMES THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Judge Cowing's Remarks on the Condition of Court Business.

Judge Cowing had something interesting to say yesterday about District Attorney Fellows's statement that the Judges of the Court of General Sessions were largely to blame for the backward state of business in those courts.

"It is the fault of the District Attorney's office entirely," said Judge Cowing, "if business is in a congested condition. The Judges have always been willing to sit as long as was necessary, to open court at the earliest possible hour, and keep it open until the day's business was cleaned up.

"I will say now that I will be in court every day at 9 o'clock, or 8 o'clock, if the District Attorney's office will have something ready to do. But it never has had.

"At one time, in order to facilitate business, I opened court at 10 o'clock, but the District Attorney's office complained that the hour was too early to get witnesses and others around, and we went back to 11 o'clock."

NEW BAIL FOR SCHOOLEY.

The Lawyer Declares in No Sense Was He in Hiding.

William Schooley, the lawyer charged with the larceny of four one-thousand-dollar Iron Mountain Railroad bonds, was held in bail yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions.

Nine months ago Schooley's bond was forfeited, and the police have been looking for him ever since. During all this time, Schooley alleges, he has been attending to his regular business, having appeared in all the courts of record, he asserts, in the pursuit of his profession.

He professes to have believed that the forfeiting of his bond was a mistake, and says he was at all times in the city, and within reach of any one who wanted to find him. He says he has nothing to fear, as his defense is perfect.

Mr. Peyton Was Not in Court.

The citations for the probate of the will of Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton, who died on Nov. 7, leaving an estate of $3,100,000 and cutting off her husband, William K. Peyton, from all participation in it, on account, as alleged, of conduct unbefitting a husband, were made returnable yesterday before Probate Clerk Washburn, but on the application of the executors an adjournment was taken for a week to examine the witnesses to the will and codicils.

The disinherited husband was not present, but he was represented by a lawyer's clerk. It was said that nothing had yet been done by the husband's attorneys looking to a contest of the will and codicils in his behalf.

Wants an All-Night License.

Andrew Horn, the saloonkeeper of Park Row, renewed his fight to compel the Board of Excise to issue him an all-night license yesterday in the Superior Court before Judge Freedman, who heard arguments upon the application of Horn for a writ of mandamus.

Counsel for Horn held that an all-night saloon on Park Row was a public necessity to accommodate men who worked at night.

The Excise Board was represented by ex-Judge Brown. He opposed the granting of a mandamus on the ground that an all-night saloon was not a necessity in Park Row.

Judge Freedman took the papers and reserved decision for one week.

More Policemen Plead Not Guilty.

The police cases came up again yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The courtroom was well crowded with policemen and friends of the defendants.

Ex-Sergts. Hugh Clarke, Charles A. Parkerson, James W. Jordan, and Felix McKenna, and ex-Wardmen Burns, Lennon, Hock, Meehan, and Smith pleaded not guilty. They interposed demurrers, but these were overruled.

In the case of ex-Sergt. George C. Liebelt [illegible] vs. same. 958—Toel vs. Hausmann. 1450—Weber vs. Forgotston. 35—Hurst vs. Everard. 1244—Denny vs. Abeles. 1250—Long Island Drying Company vs. Empire Dairy Feed Company. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1387—Metropolitan Storage and Warehouse Company vs. Spitz. 1870—Pratt vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 1891—Rogers vs. McGuire. 1809—Taylor vs. Mariano. 1477—Union Insurance Company vs. Central Trust Company. 2466—Mills vs. Husson. 1545—Martins vs. Mariano. 1175—Peekskill Stove Works vs. Fell. 1382—Roosevelt vs. Behrman. 1834—Smith vs. Fisher. 2320—People ex rel. United States Trust Company vs. Barker. 1910—Thomas Adams & Co. vs. Albert. 2359—Bernheim vs. Levy. 1133—Lehman vs. Gluck. 1326—Naughton vs. Vion. 1414—Victor vs. Wilson. Highest number reached in regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—1577—Geis vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 350—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 351—Same vs. same. 352—Same vs. same. 353—Same vs. same. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 356—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 394—Hellbroner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Day calendar. To be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

1925—Galligan vs. Kelly; 2415—Wolf vs. Hexter; 1692—Wheeler vs. Brady; 626—Springer vs. Westcott; 1800—Painter vs. Globe Loan and Trust Company; 1332—Dale vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; 4774—Oppenheim vs. Waterbury; 5311—Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Alexander; 1960—Wuensch vs. Pulizer; 1596—National Bank of Commerce vs. Levy; 2030—Miller vs. New-York and Boston Dispatch Express Company; 2420—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood-Working Company; 2826—Foote vs. Colgate; 2629—Wallace vs. Kaufman; 2544—Toole vs. Barker; 2502—Dazian vs. New-York Concert Company; 5071—Ashley vs. Anthony; 278—Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Metropolitan Railway Company; 4395—Cole vs. Sanford; 2357—Schlessinger vs. McCormick; 1877—Lantigna vs. Loewenstein; 1878—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached on call on general Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

27—Hospital Supply Company vs. O'Neill. 29—Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association vs. Hoffmann. 43—O'Brien vs. Prudential Insurance Company. 45—Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Mercantile Trust Company. 54—Bassett vs. French. 73—Roe vs. Crimmins. 86—Curtis vs. Ritzman. 95b—Townsend vs. Auld.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

16—Askey vs. Coar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 1260—Ware vs. Des Passos. 1187—Lambert vs. Solomon. 1294—Gill vs. Wappens. 1295—Lynch vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad. 1308—Stierle vs. Union Railway. 2254—Izakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad. 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 922—Graham vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Company. 1134—Hauck vs. Husse. 1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelesohn vs. Bloch. 2366—Wahl vs. Wahl. 1206—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Finkkfort vs. Manhattan Railway. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

423—Manniere vs. Berkeley Athletic Association. 605—Geiger vs. Geiger. 612—Sackett vs. Sackett. 615—Smith vs. Smith. 589—Marrenner vs. Griffiths. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 608—Tornay vs. Coogan. 450—Herrman vs. Herrman. 486—Defendorf vs. Glauber. 517—Comins vs. Comins. 576—Hall vs. Friedlander. 602—Kaufman vs. Kaufman. 612—Flint vs. Flint. 635—Hill vs. Hill. 594—Stone vs. Sweeney.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1527—Sinclair vs. Sinclair. 786—Coe vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1051—Schuyler vs. Burchell. 913—Lewis vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1253.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1412—Salomon vs. Continental Fire Insurance Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 1067—Fillebrown vs. Adler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

168—Estate of Moses Heyman, at 2 P. M. Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—William Higgins, Eliza A. Davis, Herman C. Uhlig, or Taussig, Annie S. Flint, James McGuire; at 2. P. M.—Barbara A. Selter, Adolph Lampe, James Boyd.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building, 32 Chambers Street. Will of Patrick H. Egan. 993—Contested will of Mary E. Babineau. 1007—Contested will of Leopold Scheuer.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 20, City Hall. Case on.

695—O'Breight vs. Felsenheld. 365—Solomon vs. Fitzgerald. 806—Wilmerding vs. Schlessinger. 821—Gamble vs. Dietor. 689—Weinburger vs. Sprague. 590—Freireich vs. Solomon. 592—Herne vs. Kuhne. 669—Herrman vs. Baust. 677—Silberman vs. Old Colony Steamship Company. 682—Mendelson vs. Dorgeloh. 823—Corell vs. Roth. 198—Blen vs. Ten Eyck. 596—Schumber vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 853—Marks vs. Solomon.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 21 City Hall. Case on. All cases must be tried when reached or go off term.

277—Popkin vs. William Barr Dry Goods Company. 995—Kreamer vs. Bronner. 1069—Hyman vs. Brown. 889—Hasbes vs. Jacobson. 1071—Boyden vs. Baldwin. 941—Geise vs. Fouche. 739—Starweather vs. McClelland. 937—Cleary vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad. 869—Calzerguess vs. Hazen. 265—Ablowich vs. Brady. 2548—Kafferman vs. Sexton. 897—Hill vs. Furman. 538—Folsom vs. Lewis. 546—Reynolds vs. Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 15 City Hall. Case on.

1056—Cohn vs. Stern. 1095—Cutler vs. Simon. 947—Graff vs. Blake. 1016—Cromley vs. Rosenheim. 598—Wiltner vs. Mackey. 972—Hayden vs. Post. 1009—Morgan vs. Murtha. 2605—Brady vs. Bank for Savings. 961—Wilder vs. New-York Banknote Company. 1331—Hall vs. Taylor. 306—Remington vs. Whitcomb. 179—Spratt vs. Long. 1001—Perree vs. Hamsley. 1055—Doyle vs. North and East River Railroad. 165—Radt vs. Rosenfeld. 1018—Seligsberg vs. Mayer. 1089—Kramer vs. Jacobs. 597—Doctor vs. Cunningham. 186—Weber vs. Wagener. 493—Lubo vs. Klein. 1092—Hart vs. McSwyggan. 1093—Jonson Engineering and Foundry vs. Palmer. 771—Morris vs. Sweetser. 802—Westworth vs. Stanfield. 2570—McDougall vs. Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company 1019—Lynch vs. Weiss. 1081—Wilson vs. Gilmour. 754—Demorest vs. Shapiro. 1080½—Rusling vs. Brown. 968—Sommer vs. Greenberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Room 19, City Hall. Calendar clear. All cases must be tried when reached.

Short Causes.—2258—Hall vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company; 2250—Same vs. same; 2314—Curtis vs. New-York Dental School; 2387—Norton vs. Goldstein; 2410—Vause vs. Malcolm; 2428—Morton vs. Brander; 2029—Schubart vs. The Godey Company; 2288—Baker vs. Chamberlain; 2557—Baudistel vs. Sonneberg; 2197—Gilhooly vs. Cornell; 2516—Hutkoff vs. Sexton; 1690—Lynch vs. Colvin; 2421—Stronach vs. Gibson; 2675—Ryan vs. Costello; 2080—Muller vs. Kuebler; 2646—Steinfeld vs. Steinfeld.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—146—Johnston vs. Granger; 155—Mason Stable Company vs. Lewis; 150—Schlomann vs. Wallabout Bank; 154—Muller vs. Macdonald.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1098.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Barker vs. Cunard Steamship Company—Sidney C. Ormsby. Quinger vs. Chesebrough.—Charles De K. Townsend. Lumsden vs. Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company—Cephas Brainerd. Collins vs. Stewart—Noah Davis. Stewart vs. Keating—Louis Marshall. Butler vs. Long Beach Association—George M. Van Hoesen. O'Brien vs. Long Beach Association—George M. Van Hoesen. Lusk vs. Stewart—Eugene Durnin.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Matter of Smith—Theodore F. Hascall.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Hillyer vs. Smith—Augustus H. Vanderpoel. Townshend vs. Shaw—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Court Calendars—Brooklyn.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Cullen, J. Nos. 746, 537, 377, 745, 300, 1163, 1162, 433, 1164, 1165, 1036, 1035, 1083, 1458, 398, 458, 958, 658, 692, 1050, 645.

Highest number reached on regular call, 749.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J. Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 728, 917, 613, 942, 142, 1337, 307, 916, 892, 542, 641, 659, 443, 192, 786, 797, 835, 457, 902, 523, 894, 825, 411, 628, 691, 621, 646, 655, 229, 733.

Highest number reached on regular call, 958.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Clement, C. J. Nos. 110, 111, 70, 1096, 62, 109, 89 to 92, 96 to 100, 101, 55.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of John Fritz, Sarah McCartin, Ursua Bauer, Caspar Fluck, and Mary Haggerty. No contested calendar. No. 57, the estate of Owen Tyler.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent.—To CATHARINE BENEDON, or Brudedon, Caroline Bachmann, Elizabeth Wenz, Mary Wenz, Wilhelmina Wenz, Henrietta W. Lorenze, The child or children of said Catharine Benedon or Brudedon, a sister of Elizabeth Weimar, deceased; and The child or children of said Caroline Bachmann, a sister of Elizabeth Weimar, deceased; send greeting: Whereas, John Baum of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1893, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Elizabeth Weimar, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 61 Chambers Street, N. Y. City. o16-law6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SOLVYNS, late resident of the Kingdom of Belgium, temporarily residing at London, England, in his official capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Court of St. James, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next. Dated New-York, the twelfth day of June, 1894.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Executor. je12-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADALINE STAVERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1893. DAVID R. RUNYON, SARAH A. RUNYON, Administrators with the will annexed. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Counselors at Law, 111 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys for Administrators. n20-law6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Hastings Scoons, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE H. HASTINGS, Jr., Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. o16-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Benjamin B. Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDIBS, Administratrix. A. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE ADELAIDE CHOLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Benner & Benner, No. 62 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1894. WILLIAM ALLEN CHOLWELL, Administrator, with the will annexed. BENNER & BENNER, Attorneys for Administrator, 62 Wall Street, N. Y. City. o2-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James R. Ely, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New-York the 9th day of July, 1894. MARY DUNCAN HARRIS, Executrix. JAMES R. ELY, Attorney for Executrix, No. 15 Wall Street, New-York City. jy10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN SCHULTZE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of P. Nolan, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1894. CHARLES SCHULTZE, JOHANNA SCHULTZE, Administrators. o30-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES G. TOMLINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Wm. E. Stiger, No. 156 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of July, 1894. HARRIET A. TOMLINSON, Administratrix. WM. E. STIGER, Attorney for Administratrix, 156 Broadway, New-York City. jy24-law6mTu

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOHN CONDIT SMITH, Troy Hills, New-Jersey; Sallie Barnes Smith, 558 West End Avenue, New-York; Louise Condit Smith, 538 West End Avenue, New-York; Mrs. Alice Judson, Ardsley Park, Dobbs Ferry, New-York; Mrs. Louise Wood, Fort McPherson, Georgia; Mary Condit Smith, 23 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.; Grace Condit Smith, 23 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C., send greeting:

Whereas, Emma Condit Smith of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixth day of September, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George C. Smith, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers St., New-York City. n20-law6wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JANETTE MACONOCHIE ALLEN Morton, Robert Morton Allen, Royce A. Allen, Alonzo Allen, Frances Morton Allen, Jane P. Allen, Emma Allen, Mary E. Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Victorine C. Morton of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of March, 1887, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of James Morton, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, at ten thirty o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your failure or neglect to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 4th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 61 Chambers Street, N. Y. City. o16-law6wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SOLVYNS, late resident of the Kingdom of Belgium, temporarily residing at London, England, in his official capacity as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Kingdom of Belgium to the Court of St. James, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of January next. Dated New-York, the twelfth day of June, 1894.

FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Executor. je12-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADALINE STAVERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1893. DAVID R. RUNYON, SARAH A. RUNYON, Administrators with the will annexed. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD, Counselors at Law, 111 Broadway, N. Y., Attorneys for Administrators. n20-law6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY DE GROOT HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of W. Hastings Scoons, Esq., her attorney, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the fifteenth day of October, 1894. ADELAIDE H. HASTINGS, Jr., Executrix. W. HARRIS ROOME, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. o16-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NOBLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, office of Benjamin B. Fowler, our attorneys, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1894. SARAH PRENDIBS, Administratrix. A. A. CALLAGHAN, Administrator. DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Administrators, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. o23-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and

HORSE-SAUSAGE FACTORY

Henry Bosse's Maspeth Establishment Closed by a Creditor.

HE CATERED TO THE BELGIAN ARMY

Many "Choice" Cuts of Horseflesh Ready for Shipment—Sides Prepared for Sausages and "Dried Beef."

NEWTOWN, L. I., Nov. 19.—There was a temporary suspension in the Maspeth horse-bologna-sausage industry to-day. Deputy Sheriff Louis Walters, armed with an execution, took charge of the factory which is operated by Henry Bosse.

On the bleak landscape outside the factory, a gaunt, antiquated white horse cropped the short grass. Inside the main factory, suspended from hooks, were the sides of scores of his comrades, dressed and waiting to be converted into bologna sausages or "dried beef," while barrels of "choice" cuts that had gone through a process of pickling stood ready for shipment.

The establishment was seized to satisfy a deficiency judgment amounting to $7,000. The judgment was secured by William Uhl of New-York, who is said to be an exporter of the products of the factory. He had some business transaction with Bosse that evidently did not turn out to be very profitable for him, and the legal complications followed. The Sheriff says that John Healy, another forwarder of the factory's goods, was also after the stock, but was not quick enough.

Now that the seizure has been made, the Sheriff's office is in a quandary. The stock of dressed horse meat will not be improved by delay, and, as negotiations are pending for a settlement of the matter, the outlook is not pleasant. In compliance with the law, the Sheriff has advertised that he will sell the stock at public auction next Monday. A notice to that effect is posted on one of the factory doors, and the two Deputy Sheriffs who are guarding the place are already counting the days which must elapse before they will be relieved of their charge.

The Newtown Board of Health, realizing the danger that will result from the dressed horse meat being kept on hand too long, is hot on the trail of the Sheriff. The health authorities insist that the public health must be protected, whether the legal differences involved are satisfied or not.

Dr. Brooks, one of the Health Board physicians, visited the establishment this afternoon and gave strict directions concerning what should be done to prevent the presence of the seized meat from becoming too evident.

The horse-sausage factory consists of a row of low buildings. One side of the structures is painted red, while the other side is unpainted. The factory stands about two blocks off Grand Street, and within full view of one of Long Island's mushroom race tracks. While business at the establishment has been very active since the close of the racing season, the activity is not entirely attributed to the presence of the track. The trolley is held as much responsible for it as anything else.

Proprietor Bosse has been transforming decrepit quadrupeds into odoriferous bolonga sausages for a number of years. His business has been interrupted several times by the Board of Health, whose active opposition to it has led to Mr. Bosse changing the location of his factory many times. Once he was arraigned in court and charged with maintaining a nuisance on the line of Newtown Creek. At the time it was thought to be impossible to manufacture or produce anything on the shores of that waterway that would be a greater nuisance than those that were already there. The court, however, concluded otherwise, and Mr. Bosse was forced to close up his establishment.

How long Mr. Bosse was manufacturing horse sausages before the nature of his business first became known cannot be learned. When the disclosures came, however, there was a great falling off in the demand for country sausages and bolognas. Free lunches at once lost their attractions. Not until Proprietor Bosse announced that the product of his factory was all shipped abroad did a reaction in the sausage demand take place. He said that he sent his goods mostly to Belgium, for consumption in the army of that country. Germany also took some of the horse product.

THE "POPGUN" BILLS IN THE SENATE

Mr. Jones of Arkansas Thinks They Will Come Up in the Next Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, who took a prominent part in the tariff fight in the last session of Congress, was in the city to-day. Mr. Jones said that, although he had received no intimation from the Democratic leaders of the Senate as to the course intended to be pursued in regard to the "popgun" bills passed by the House last Summer, placing coal, iron, sugar, and barbed wire upon the free list, he believed that some action would be taken and an effort made to pass them.

He said that in a short session of Congress, such as the next would be, it was the custom to pass all appropriation bills first, and then consider other matters.

Mr. Jones was quite unprepared to say whether the tariff bills would pass, as he did not know what strength the opposition would be able to muster.

NO STRONG RIVAL TO ELKINS.

Judge Goff Is Not a Candidate for the United States Senate.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 19.—Judge Hughes, who has been sitting with Judge Nathan Goff in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, says that Judge Goff is not a candidate for the West Virginia Senatorship. Judge Hughes quotes Judge Goff as saying that he did not desire the position and would not give up his commission of Circuit Judge for it.

This announcement will strengthen the chances of Stephen B. Elkins as the successor of Senator Camden, as Judge Goff was considered the only formidable rival to Mr. Elkins.

Directors of Fifth Avenue Stage Line.

The stockholders of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. There was but one ticket in the field: August D. Shepard, Robert C. Alexander, William Irwin, Russell Raymond, Howard Scribner, William R. Worrall, James Macdonough, David F. Wright, Henry A. Racker, Joseph H. Knowles, Chester Holcombe, and Louis C. Whiton.

Contractor Lantry's Claim.

P. K. Lantry, the contractor who held the contract for the carpenter work on the new Criminal Court Building, filed a claim with Controller Fitch for $4,900 yesterday. He was fined $100 a day for the forty-nine days the completion of the work was overdue. He says the delay was due to strikes.

An Unprofitable Canal Season.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 19.—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has given out the last permit to boatmen for the season and given notice that the canal will close Dec. 1. The season has been very unprofitable to boatmen.

O. V. SAGE WARDEN OF SING SING

Superintendent Lathrop Promotes His Clerk, Who Has Had Charge Since Durston's Death.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—Gen. Austin Lathrop, Superintendent of State Prisons, to-day appointed Omar V. Sage of Catskill Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Charles K. Baker of Washington County, who has been connected with the State Prison Department for the last twelve years, has been appointed chief clerk in the department, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sage's promotion.

Mr. Sage is a Democrat and represented Greene County in the State Assembly in 1890-1. He was born of American parentage at Catskill, Dec. 19, 1834, and was educated at the Prattsville Academy. He is married, and is engaged in the coal business in Catskill. He is a Director of the Catskill National Bank and has been twice Supervisor of Prattsville and twice County Clerk of Greene County.

Superintendent Lathrop appointed Mr. Sage as his chief clerk Dec. 1, 1892, and he has served in that capacity since. He has been connected with the National Guard for over twenty years, now holding the rank of Colonel.

SING SING, Nov. 19.—Information was received here to-day that Omar V. Sage has been appointed Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison. Mr. Sage has been the acting Warden since Warden Charles F. Durston died, about five weeks ago. Mr. Sage's long training has qualified him to go on with the work here where Warden Durston left off. He is a thorough business man, and his short stay here has been productive of good results. He is liked by all his subordinates and promises to make a successful Agent and Warden.

The fact that Superintendent Lathrop appointed him is a guarantee that he, better than any one else, perhaps, knows Mr. Sage's qualifications, and that he was the man for the position. Mr. Sage will accept the office and go on with his work as he has begun.

SAYS DWYER SLANDERED HIM

Gideon Sues for $50,000—Sequel to a Sweepstakes Horse Race.

David Gideon, the owner of fast horses, who is the partner of John Daly, and whose winnings are estimated to have surpassed those of any other houseman on the track this season, is endeavoring, in legal proceedings in the Supreme Court, to compel Philip J. Dwyer, the Brooklyn horseman, to pay him $50,000 damages for alleged slanderous remarks made on June 30 last on the club house stand of the Sheepshead Bay race course.

The legal controversy is a sequel to the handicap sweepstakes race which was run on June 30 last, in which Gideon's Ramapo and M. F. Dwyer's Banquet were the principal participants. Sims rode Banquet, and Garrison was on Ramapo. The struggle was a fierce one all the way to the wire, and before that was reached, Sims lifted his whip and struck Ramapo several stinging blows, which was seen by a throng of indignant spectators. Ramapo fell away, and when both horses passed under the wire it was declared to be a dead heat. It was claimed that Ramapo's leg was badly strained in the final struggle. Dwyer demanded that the race be run over again, and the result was that Banquet won.

Considerable hard feeling resulted between the two horsemen, and when they met on the clubhouse stand after the race they had a pretty wordy discussion, in the course of which some very harsh language was used. Gideor says that Dwyer accused him of not being a sportsman, declared that he was compelled to leave Nashville on account of turf matters, and that he also had to leave Louisville. He says that these remarks were unjustified and slanderous.

Dwyer has interposed a demurrer to the complaint, upon the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause for action. It is understood that one of the principal questions raised on the trial of the case will be as to whether the breeding and racing of horses is a legitimate business or profession, and whether a man can be slandered in that business.

The demurrer was brought before Judge Beach yesterday, but the argument upon it was postponed until next month.

Wreck in the Path of Vessels.

Capt. Enright of the British steamship Etona, which arrived yesterday from South American ports, says his vessel passed the derelict schooner St. John, Nov. 16. The wreck was sighted in latitude 31 degrees 50 minutes north, longitude 69 degrees 20 minutes west. The wreck, which has been reported several times, is said by Capt. Enright to be now directly in the path of vessels trading to South American and West Indian ports.

W. Bourke Cockran Not Retained.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 19.—The famous Hirschfield divorce case was called here this morning. The defense asked for a continuance until Thursday, owing to the illness of Col. Ball. Judge McConnell set the case for to-morrow afternoon, at which time it is expected the defense will be ready. Congressman W. Bourke Cockran is not here, and the plaintiff denies the report that he is retained.

"The Boy Terror" Under Arrest.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19.—Louis Conklin, noted as the "Boy Terror of Roselle," was captured early this morning after robbing the residence of the Rev. J. Alexander Patton of $200 in cash and $300 worth of jewelry.

Conklin was once saved from prison by the clergyman, who pleaded with the court to quash an indictment charging him with burglary. He subsequently became a member of Dr. Patton's church.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, Second Artillery, and Major Edward Hunter, Judge Advocate, will assemble at the Quartermaster's Department, in San Francisco, from time to time to ascertain and fix the responsibility for loss or damage of material at the depot during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

—Leaves of Absence: Lieut. W. A. Nichols, Quartermaster, Twenty-third Infantry, one month; Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, one month's extension; Lieut. George Palmer, Ninth Infantry, eight days' extension; Capt. F. M. Crandall, Twenty-fourth Infantry, seven days' extension.

—The Secretary of War to-day awarded a medal of honor to E. W. Anderson, late Sergeant Company M, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for most distinguished gallantry at Crosby Creek, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1864, in capturing single-handed a Brigadier General.

—Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report to Gen. Miles, Department of the East, for duty as Chief Signal Officer at that department, with station at Governors Island.

—An army retiring board has been appointed at Fort Wayne, Mich., subject to call of its President, Col. John S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, for the examination of officers.

—Capt. Theodore H. Eckerson, Nineteenth Infantry, will report before the retiring board at Fort Wayne.

Navy.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle has been detached from the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Dec. 1, and placed on waiting orders.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. P. Stone has been detached from the Wabash and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Boston.

—Surgeon Franklin Rogers has been ordered to the Wabash Dec. 1.

THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

A Dividend to be Declared by the Exchange Directors.

SEVERAL PRIVATE SALES REPORTED

Some Business Investment Property to be Offered at Auction To-day—A Large Number of Foreclosures.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, a report was prepared for submission to the Directors to-day. The pleasing announcement is made that a dividend will be declared on the stock for the fiscal year. The Directors, at the meeting to-day, will also have before them the report of the special committee of three on the question of establishing a Board of Registered Brokers and of extending the scope of the Exchange's usefulness.

The many friends of Mr. James S. McQuillen of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have been gratified to learn that he is gradually recovering from a serious illness which has kept him from business for several months.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Marx Rothschild, at $125,000, the five-story brick building 71 and 73 Greene Street, 37.6 by 100, to the estate of Josiah Belden.

Mr. S. B. Rogers has sold for James Rozell the three-story and basement brick dwelling 238 West Thirty-eighth Street, 17.10 by 55 by 98.9, at $19,000, part of the consideration being other property.

The three-story brick building at 9 Fletcher Street, 20 by 27.4, has been sold by James P. Kernochan, at $8,100, to the owner of the property at 125 Maiden Lane, which abuts in the rear.

The purchaser of 18 West Seventieth Street, heretofore reported sold, is Mr. William Campbell, who recently sold the dwelling at 36 West Eighteenth Street.

Messrs. Theodore Moss, W. A. Duer, W. R. Travers, G. R. Fearing, H. L. Satterlee, C. F. Bauerdorf, and John A. Stewart were yesterday chosen as Directors of the Jerome Park Villa Site and Improvement Company. Mr. Duer was subsequently chosen President and Treasurer and Mr. C. F. Martin Secretary.

The sale of eighty lots of the Vyse estate, announced for Saturday last, will take place, beginning at noon to-morrow, in the salesroom, at 111 Broadway. Mr. James L. Wells will be the auctioneer. The lots offered are on or near the Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and are graded and provided with gas, water, &c. The property may be reached by trolley from Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and by the Suburban Elevated Railroad.

For to-day some interesting sales are set down at 111 Broadway, as will appear from the following list:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, as follows: 293 Front Street, southwest corner of Roosevelt Street Plaza, 32.11 by 63.3⅜ by 28.10 by 64.4, six-story brick store and loft building; 364 and 365 South Street, north side, 21.2 feet east of Montgomery Street, two lots, 25 by 70 each, and also two lots abutting in the rear and fronting on Front Street, each also 25 by 70; 63 to 71 Mangin Street, west side, 75 feet south of Rivington Street, eight three-story brick double tenements fronting on courtyards, the lots being 125 by 99 by 125 by 98.11; 53 Great Jones Street, south side, 100 feet west of Bowery, 26.4 by 100, three-story brick building and one-story extension covering lot; plot on west side of King's Bridge Road, 304.5 feet north of Catholic church at One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 190.11 by 415.3 by 190.6½ by 385.6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 230, 232, and 234 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, beginning 150.11 feet west of Second Avenue, each 25.6 by 100.8½, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgments, on each, $8,040.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, 44 to 52 Pearl Street and 94 and 96 Plymouth Street, Brooklyn; forming northwest corner. The plot measures 100 by about 90.3; 44 to 48 Pearl Street are three three-story brick tenements, 20 feet front each, with store in corner; 50 and 52 Pearl have each a three-story brick tenement in front and a four-story tenement in rear; at 94 and 96 Plymouth Street, in the rear of 44 Pearl, are two three-story brick tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph A. Thompson, referee, 333 East Twenty-fourth Street, north side, between First and Second Avenues, 25 by 98.9, with four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $7,660.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William B. Ellison, referee, southwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 50.8½ by 150 by 100.8½ by 50 by jog 50 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, stores on avenue. Due on judgment, $45,160; on prior mortgage, $41,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, C. W. West, referee, two parcels, viz., lot, 25 by 70.11¾ by 25.0½ by 71.8½, on south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 275 feet west of West End Avenue; also, lot, 6.1 by 18.8 by 6.1 by 18.7, at southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of Assignee Rollin M. Morgan, 240 West Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 275 feet east of West End Avenue, two lots, 25 by 100.5 each, with three-story brick carriage house and one-story stable on easterly lot.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, William H. Ricketts, referee, 42 and 44 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 335 feet east of Lenox Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgments on each, $21,200.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Herbert P. Andrews, referee, 137 Monroe Street, north side, 128 feet west of Jefferson Street, 26.1½ by about 100, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,000.

By James Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Elliot Danforth, referee, lot on north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 232 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street; no owner recorded; two-story frame workshop; cost $3,500.

No. 336 Broadway, by George Bliss, alterations to six-story brick store; cost, $1,600.

No. 332 Broadway, by Henry and Maria Dolan, alterations to five-story brick store; cost, $450.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have bought, for a syndicate, forty acres of land in Flatbush, between Avenues E and D, and extending from Flatbush Avenue to the water works. The property has been known as the Percy R. Pyne place.

At auction in Brooklyn, yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to G., B., L. & F. Yocker, at $2,055, the property on the south side of Varet Street, 272.10 feet west of Bogart Street, 25 by 100.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two-story and basement brick dwellings, 20 by 40 each, $3,600 each; Thomas Boles, owner.

Court Street, southeast corner of Bay Street, open frame shed, 106.6 by 33.5 and 21, $1,500; James McLaren, owner.

Macon Street, southeast side, 25 feet east of Howard Avenue, three three-story frame flats for six families each, 25 by 65, $4,500 each; A. Buchmeier, owner.

Macon Street, southeast corner of Howard Avenue, three-story frame store and flat for four families, 25 by 65, $5,000; same owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

MONDAY, NOV. 19.

52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; William T. Dannat to John J. Jones and another, trustees, &c..... $1

2D AV, e s, 40 ft n of 52d St, 20x71; John Bergmann and wife to Philipp Freund..... 20,000

58TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 23.6x100.5; Thomas J. McLaughlin to Ann Phillips..... 23,000

70TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 25x79.7; Thomas McAdam, referee, to Nathan Hutkoff..... 4,000

58TH ST, n s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 23.6x100.5; Morris Deutsch to Thomas J. McLaughlin..... 20,250

60TH ST, s s, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.6x100.5; Martin L. Strauss to Louis Flanders..... 85,000

46TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; John H. Henshaw to Eliza J. Ritchie..... 100

57TH ST, s s, 67.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 22.6x25.5; Oscar H. Hall and another, executors, to Frank Peck and others..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 150x100.11; Leopolden Griesmeyer to Theodore von Gunther.. 1

97TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Joseph Holland to David Richey..... 13,500

118TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Henry J. Garner to Joseph Brucker and wife..... 25,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 75; Philip Braender and wife to Margaret C. McCaffrey 1

116TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Eliza J. Ritchie to John H. Henshaw..... 30,000

104TH ST, 114 West; Joseph K. E. Poynton to Joseph Murphy, Jr..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 104.11x100; Seth M. Milliken to Jacob D. Butler..... 1

150TH ST, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 75.10x99.11; Edmund Y. Jacobus and another, executors, &c., of Mary Conklin, to Thomas Connery.. 21,500

97TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Holland and another, executors of Leila Maurt, to David Richey..... 13,500

97TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; John B. Holland and wife to same..... 13,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 102d St, 102.11x172.11x100.11x153; John D. Jones and wife to David S. Brown..... 100,000

175TH ST, s w corner of 11th Av, 25x65; James G. Tyler and wife to David Stewart..... 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner, lands of William Libby, 880 ft n of 187th St, irregular; William Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey.. 1

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 74.8 ft e of 175th St, 9.8x150x23.10x150.8; Richard H. Smith, referee, to Mary B. Johnson..... 800

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 75x104.10; Adolf Fallowitz and wife to Caroline Stream..... 3,550

144TH ST, s s, 575 ft e of Willis Av, 20x100; Elizabeth Anderson to Charles Van Riper..... 1

LOTS 191 and 192, map of land known as the Samuel Ryer homestead; Eliza Goodman to Christian P. Roos. 1

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 172d St, 20x120; Daniel Ryan and wife to Annie V. Shields..... 3,000

52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5 and other property; Julia D. Haviland to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 1

88TH ST, s e corner of Columbus Av, 45x100.8; Frank Tilford and wife to Christopher R. Robert..... 1

80TH ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x102.2; Annie F. Parsons and husband to William W. Hall.. 10

90TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.8; Pierre L. Ronalds to Daniel S. McElroy, exchange of property, and..... 450

52D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5 and other property; David J. Dannat to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Charles A. Goff to Edward Judson..... 1

78TH ST, s s, 214 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.2; Robert Wallace and wife to Sarah A. Belden..... 100

76TH ST, 303 West; Thomas F. Murray to John B. Roach..... 10

68TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.5; William W. Hall to William F. Robson..... 1

SAME property; William F. Robson and wife to Charles H. Parsons.... 10

44TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5 and other property; Mary C. Starr to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 1

TREMONT AV, s s, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Lena Seiferd to Anne M. Metzler..... 1,800

LOTS 117 and 118, map Section A of Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Ester Alexander..... 3,350

BERRIAN AV, n w corner of Walton Av, 97.9x—; Theresa Toussaint to Julius F. Toussaint..... 1

DECATUR AV, w s, 125.4 ft s of Travers St, 25x irregular; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Joseph K. E. Poynton, exchange and..... 1

81ST ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x102.2; George Denig and wife to Charles H. Pancher..... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 77; the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum to Joseph Tuckerman 55,000

COENTIES SLIP, 31 and 23; Hewitt Chandler and wife to Clara A. Chandler 300

BROADWAY, n w corner of 11th St, 76.6x irregular; James McCreery and wife to William Johnston..... 1

38TH ST, 329 West; Lewis Hyman and another, executors, and others, to Benjamin Stern and wife..... 22,000

27TH ST, 308 West; Homer H. Pennock to Isaac Mannheimer..... 1

27TH ST, same property; Emelia de la R. Angarica to Homer H. Pennock 1

26TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 100 x98.9; Abner P. Mills and others to James E. Andrews..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, James L., and wife to William H. Quinn, guardian; n w s of Forrest Av, 221 ft s of 161st St, 7 years..... $787

ALEXANDER, Ester, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots 117 and 118, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years..... 2,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., and M. Milliken; e s of St. Nicholas Av, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 1 year..... 45,000

BROWN, David S., to John D. Jones; s e corner of Riverside Drive and 102d St, 3 years..... 75,000

BREVOORT, Celine, and another to John S. McLean, as trustee; s s of 44th St, 205 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years. 33,000

SAME to Mary C. Adams; s s of 44th St, 205 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 2,000

BOOTH, Ballington, and wife to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n s of 13th St, 307 ft e of 8th Av, and s s of 14th St, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years..... 200,000

CAWOOD, John, and wife to Thornton M. Rodman, as trustee; n s of 177th St, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,000

CONNERY, Thomas, to E. T. Jacobus; s w corner of 150th St and St. Nicholas Av, 5 years..... 10,750

DAVIS, Robert, and wife to L. P. Pendleton; s s of 151st St, e ½ of Lot 261, map of Melrose South, 1 year..... 3,500

FREUND, Philipp, to H. R. Beekman, as trustee; e s of 2d Av, 40 ft n of 52d St, 5 years..... 11,000

FLANDER, Louis, to Martin F. Strauss; s s of 60th St, 21.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 8,000

HARRIS, Alethea on to Philip Ryer; part of Lots 148 and 149, map of East Tremont, 3 years..... 650

KERSHNER, Regina, to Sarah Glass; n s of 89th St, 106.6 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 2,000

LOHENS, Phebe P., to R. W. Faller; e s of Broadway, 25 ft n of Franklin St, and other property, 1 year. 2,500

LEVI, Hannah, to Therese Solomon; s e s of 167th St, 113.9 ft w of Fox St, and other property, 1 year... 4,500

LEE, Robert, to William J. Lee; e s of Avenue A, 225 ft n of 182d St, demand 300

LAUGHLIN, John, to Maria Wood and another; w s of Summit Av, 442 ft n of n line of Renwick property, (three mortgages,) 3 years.. 8,001

METZLER, Annie M., to Lena Seifert; s s of Tremont Av, 175 ft w of Marmion Av, demand..... 2,550

MATHER, Emily S., to Helen Adams; n w corner of West End Av and 78th St, 5 years..... 16,000

MORRIS, Solomon, and wife to M. L. Higgins, as guardian; n s of Henry St, 235.5 ft e of Pike St, 5 years. 22,000

PARSONS, Charles H., to W. W. Hall; s s of 68th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (four mortgages,) 1 and 3 years..... 10,100

PENNOCK, Homer H., to Charles S. Davison, trustee; s s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 8,000

ROOS, Christian P., to Eliza Goodman; s e s of Ryer Place, Lots 191 and 192, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 1 year..... 700

RICHEY, David, to John B. Holland; s s of 97th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, (three mortgages,) 1 year..... 37,500

SAME to A. F. Holly; s s of 97th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 30,000

RITCHIE, Eliza J., and another to J. H. Henshaw; n s of 46th St, 100 ft of 3d Av, 3 years..... 4,500

ROBSON, William F., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 68th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 36,000

RUCK, Clara A., and another to Margaret Wagner; s s of 58th St, 287.6 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 3,000

SHIELDS, Anne V., and another to Fannie Meyer; n e corner of Bathgate Av and 172d St, 3 years..... 1,200

STEPHENS, Frank E., and wife to Lizzie Whitfield; s s of 95th St, 55 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 2,000

STEINFELD, David, and wife to Julius Weill; 121 and 123 Sullivan St, 1 year..... 6,000

STERN, Bleyn, and wife to F. E. Ausbacher; 329 West 38th St, 5 years 10,000

SHRADY, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 110th St, 139 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year..... 1,000

THE Church of the Holy Nativity, City of New-York, to Charles A. Gould; n s of 130th St, 475 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 4,266

THE New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital to James P. Kernochan and another, trustees; n s of 63d St, 102 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 45,000

WALLMAN, Frederick, and wife to M. A. Lord; s w corner of 79th St and 1st Av, 3 years..... 6,000

WHALEN, Frank, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 44th St, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.. 5,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

5TH AV, n w corner of 114th St; William Hilgers against William H. Ramsey, owner and contractor..... $750

MADISON ST, 362; Wolf Oltarsch against Joseph Levin, owner and contractor..... 317

SAME PROPERTY; Morris Newfield against Joseph Levin and Louis Farber, owners and contractors..... 60

SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Heyman against same owners and contractors..... 228

10TH AV, 284; William Rupprecht against Frederick and Mary Schellenberg, owners and contractors..... 228

MADISON AV, n e corner of 31st St; E. H. Ogden & Co. against Eleanor J. Chapman, owner; J. Bentley Squier, contractor..... 356

ASSOCIATION OF CORNELL GRADUATES

First Steps Taken Toward Forming a Local Organization.

Seventy-five graduates of Cornell College met last night at 170 West Thirty-fourth Street. It is proposed that hereafter informal meetings be held on the first and third Mondays of each month at the above address. The object is to bring together as many Cornell men in this city as possible, that they may keep up the friendships of college days and keep in touch with their alma mater.

Alcott Payne of the class of '94, presided last night and made a short speech. He was followed by E. C. Rosewater, '94, who called upon those present to invite all the Cornell men they knew, in the hope that the organization might develop into a permanent one.

By a unanimous vote Mr. Payne was elected secretary and treasurer. The election of the other officers was laid over until the next meeting. After the business refreshments were served.

Nearly Two Million Cases of Salmon.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Salmon buyers and salmon packers are now busily engaged in figuring upon the Fall pack, that they may be better able to gauge the markets. The pack of the entire coast for the year is placed as high as 2,000,000 cases, but conservative packers think that it will fall 100,000 cases short of that mark. Some 250,000 cases, it is said, are still on hand from last year's pack, and if this is so it is not probable that the market will be short. Mr. A. T. Dunn of the firm of Ainsworth & Dunn, prominent fresh-fish shippers of Seattle, reports that the pack on Puget Sound has been unusually large this year, and that the canners have not been adverse to taking every case of salmon they can get.

Governors of Democratic Club Meet.

The Board of Governors of the Democratic Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, and discussed matters relative to the internal management of the club. The result of the recent election was not discussed, although it was rumored that some action might be taken with reference to aiding reorganization in the State.

THE WEATHER FORECAST

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE, fair, warmer in the interior, northwest winds. VERMONT, fair, warmer, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, cooler near the coast, warmer in western portion, variable winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, warmer in the interior, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, slight changes in temperature, variable winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, north winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer in extreme north portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the east coast, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, warmer in northern portion, winds shifting to south. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, and ARKANSAS, fair, warmer, south winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, south winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, south winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southeast.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds shifting to southeast. INDIANA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, increasing southeast winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, increasing cloudiness, warmer, high southeast winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, cloudy, with local rain or snow, warmer, increasing southeast winds. WISCONSIN, local rain or snow, warmer, winds southeast to southwest winds. MINNESOTA, local rain or snow, warmer in eastern portion, southeast winds. ILLINOIS, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness, probably rain or snow in extreme northern portion, warmer, increasing southeast winds. IOWA, increasing cloudiness and probably showers, warmer, southeast winds. MISSOURI, partly cloudy, warmer, south winds. NORTH DAKOTA, local rain or snow, colder, except warmer in extreme east portion, southeast, shifting to northwest, winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, local rain or snow, colder, except in extreme east portion, southeast, shifting to northwest, winds. NEBRASKA, fair, except probably rain or snow in extreme northeast portion, colder, except in extreme east portion, south winds, shifting by Tuesday night to northwest. KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, colder in extreme western portion, south, shifting to west, winds. COLORADO, fair, much colder, northwest winds. MONTANA, snow flurries in eastern, fair in western, portion, much colder, northwest winds.

The storm central north of Lake Ontario Sunday evening has passed eastward to Newfoundland. A storm of marked strength has appeared on the northeast Rocky Mountain slope. An area of high barometer has advanced from the Dakotas to the Ohio Valley, and the barometer has risen rapidly on the north Pacific coast. The cold wave which covered the Northwest States Sunday evening has extended over the lake region, New-York, and New-England, and the temperature has risen rapidly in the Missouri Valley and the middle and northern Rocky Mountain districts. Snow flurries have occurred in New-England, the Lake regions, and the Northwest; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Fair weather, with slowly-rising temperature, is indicated for the Atlantic coast and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Eastern lake region. In the Ohio, the Upper Mississipi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and Western lake regions the temperature will rise rapidly, with increasing cloudiness and rain or snow. A decided fall in temperature is indicated for the Northwest States by Tuesday night. Signals are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior, and Michigan.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A. HERBERT, 104-106 EAST 51st ST.—8 large rooms. Palma, 115-117 East 82d St.—7 large rooms. Elegant bachelor apartments, 1, 2, 4 rooms, bath; hot water; also 6 to 12 room apartments, 436-438 Lexington Av., corner 44th St.; these apartments are first-class; have all improvements; bright and sunny; no well holes; floors suitable for doctors. 110 and 112 East 47th St.—7 large rooms, bath, &c.; moderate rents. Apply N. Y. STORAGE WAREHOUSE OF-FICES, 121 East 44th St.; 236 St. Nicholas Av., corner 123d St., or Superintendents of apartments.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS, COR. OF 62D ST. AND PARK AV. SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH AT REASONABLE RATES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

TO RENT—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building No. 30 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Low Interest on choice Mortgage loans charged by the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Apply directly and save expense. A large amount to loan for Savings Bank account.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Br

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Last Year's Business of the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

A Falling Off on Gross Earnings of $3,711,000 — All Fixed Charges and Dividends Paid, However.

In the financial report submitted by Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at the annual meeting of the stockholders in Baltimore yesterday, the following figures were given: Gross earnings, for the year ended June 30, 1894, $22,502,662; operating expenses, $15,560,689; net earnings, $6,941,973; other income, $1,982,857; total available income, $8,719,829. From this sum there was deducted $6,552,581 for interest on bonded indebtedness, rentals, taxes, and other charges, leaving a balance of $2,197,248.

Dividends were paid as follows: On first preferred stock, 6 per cent., amounting to $180,000; on second preferred stock, 6 per cent., $120,000, and on common stock, $624,935, making a total of $924,935, and leaving a balance in the company's treasury of $1,272,313. To retire bonded indebtedness, payments of $760,346.55 were made, leaving a final balance of $511,967.23. Out of this sum the dividend on the common stock for the six months ended June 30, 1894, were paid last week, amounting to $500,000

The earnings were from the following sources: Freights, $13,916,476; passengers, $6,431,058; mail, $690,620; express, $674,971, and miscellaneous, $780,536. Of an aggregate falling off in earnings for the year of $3,711,144, a little more than $3,600,000 was lost to the freight department. The gross earnings decreased 14.16 per cent., and net earnings 3.22 per cent. The decrease in the tonnage—18.34 per cent.—is entirely in the transportation of coal, coke, iron, and lumber, to which also—emphasized by the long strikes—is due the decrease in gross revenue.

The report states that "the very thorough manner in which all work done in the last five years has been carried out has enabled the management, with less than the usual expenditure, to thoroughly maintain and largely improve the property in every department, despite the discouraging condition of traffic."

In view of the unusual depression, in all classes of business, prevailing throughout the country during the entire fiscal year of 1894, the stockholders regarded the annual report as very gratifying. The old Board of Directors was re-elected by a vote of 153,577 shares, Mr. William L. Dixon, a banker of Baltimore, taking the place of Charles J. M. Gwinn, deceased.

CLOVER LEAF LITIGATION.

Ex-President Harrison Counsel for Preferred Coupon Stockholders.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison is here to-day in consultation with Chairman J. M. Quigley and the representatives and Trustees of the preferred coupon stock of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. This road is now in the hands of a receiver under a bill filed by the first mortgage bondholders in the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois to bring about a foreclosure and sale. The preferred stockholders have filed an intervening petition, asking that they may be allowed by the court to become parties in the case, and substantiate certain equitable rights which they claim exist against the allowance of the first mortgage bonds before a decree of foreclosure is entered up.

This class of stockholders received their preferred stock, amounting to upward of $5,500,000, when the present corporation was organized in 1886. At that time they held first mortgage bonds in pre-existing roads, covering the same line from Toledo to St. Louis, now popularly known as the "Clover Leaf," and exchanged the bonds for preferred stock under conditions and terms that have never been carried out. The rights of the present first mortgage bondholders are not admitted to the full extent as claimed by them, and one of the principal contentions sought to be raised now is as to the amount that should be granted by the court as due in equity. The intervening petitioners claim in their petition the right to be heard now upon several questions, and among these are the following:

Upon first mortgage bonds and upon all questions as to their validity, the lien of the trust deed securing the same, and the amount to which the holders are entitled—the validity and lien of other claims asserted in the case.

Upon the question of redemption of the property from all such liens; upon the question of reorganization of the railroad company; and the terms and conditions of all decrees, orders, and judgments that the court may render in the case.

These coupon stockholders are generally residents of New-York and New-England, and are now united by a strong committee, of which Mr. J. M. Quigley is Chairman. The present proceeding is not for the purpose of delaying the foreclosure, but to establish the petitioners' equitable rights, and thus bring about an equitable foreclosure at the earliest possible date.

The Hon. John H. Boyle, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, is associated with Gen. Harrison for the petitioners in this important case, and together they will present the petition before Judge Ricks, in the United States Circuit Court here, to-morrow.

Angered by a Trolley Company.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 19.—There was a rousing meeting of prominent citizens held here to-night at the Elizabeth Wheelmen's clubhouse to take some action toward compelling the Consolidated Traction Company to live up to its agreement with the city to place a trolley road in operation by July 1, 1894, and properly repair the streets, which has not been done. Charles B. Vaughan presided, and Lawyer Frederick K. Day was Secretary.

Speeches were made by City Attorney Connolly, Aldermen Doe and O'Donnell, Profs. Watson and Ames, ex-Alderman Campbell, and School Commissioner Matthews. It was decided to proceed against the traction company by mandamus to compel it to put the streets in the same shape they were before the work of laying the trolley began.

A resolution was also passed appointing a commmittee of eight—Frederick H. Levy, J. C. Kellogg, Charles B. Vaughan, Adam Sauer, Peter Egenolf, Charles Townsend, Prof. Ames, and Henry Haines—to take such measures as may be deemed fit to secure the legal rights of the property owners, and ascertain if the contract with the traction company cannot be abrogated.

Georgia Southern to be Sold.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19.—Under the provisions of the court decree for the sale of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad, signed at Macon, Ga., Saturday, the road will be offered for sale March 6, 1895. The minimum price for the road fixed by the court is $4,000,000. If this bid is not received at the first sale the road will again be put up for sale three weeks later, when a bid of $3,500,000 will be accepted. Should the road fail to bring this price it is to be offered again two weeks later at $3,000,000, and if this is not bid the limit is to be removed and the road sold for what it will bring.

The bonds of the road are largely held in Baltimore, and it is the expectation here that the bondholders will purchase the property and operate it. These bonds are now selling on this market at from 88 to 88½. The total bonded debt of the road is $3,420,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.

Mr. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, and Major R. M. Venable of this city represented the bondholders in the application for the sale.

Another Atchison Committee.

At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, held in the company's office, 120 Broadway, yesterday, a committee was appointed to take such steps in the matter of reorganization as the best interests of the property may demand. The committee consists of B. P. Cheney, Jr., Thomas P. Fowler, W. L. Bull, George A. Nickerson, and E. J. Berwind. It is probable that this committee will work in harmony with the joint Executive Committee of bondholders, of which Edward King is Chairman.

The Atchison Directors have not yet picked out a man for President. Vice President D. B. Robinson will continue in charge of the operation of the road. Receivers Walker, McCook, and Wilson have issued a circular, in which they say: "The authority of D. B. Robinson, General Agent of the receivers, will embrace all matters except such as directly pertain to the freight and passenger traffic or to the legal department."

Rock Island Withdraws.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The withdrawal of the Rock Island Road from the Western Passenger Association to-day deals that body a blow which, if it will not end its existence, will at least impair its usefulness to such an extent that it will no longer be the power in Western railroad affairs that it has been. The Missouri Pacific sent word Saturday of its intention to leave the association, which was not, however, received by Chairman Caldwell until this morning. Almost at the same time came the notice of the Rock Island. It is not true, as has been stated in some quarters, that the Alton has also withdrawn. That road sent notice to-day that it wanted arbitration in the matter of the reduced rate from East St. Louis to Kansas City, in which Chairman Caldwell recently decided against them. A meeting will be held next Monday to consider the serious condition of the association.

Another Step in Reading.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Samuel Dickson, counsel for the receivers of the Reading Railroad, is in receipt of a letter from Nathan Bijur, representing Isaac L. Rice, and other parties interested in Reading affairs, in which the latter attorney says that it is his intention to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday next, Nov. 26, and then to make application for a writ to issue to the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District, restraining further proceedings in connection with the Olcott-Earle plan of reorganization, and vacating those already taken.

East-Bound Shipments.

The shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east bound, last week aggregated 49,560 tons, against 44,965 tons in the week before. The Pan Handle line carried 7,273 tons, the Nickel Plate 6,881 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 6,565 tons, the Grand Trunk, 6,256 tons, the Erie Railway 5,608 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 4,840 tons, the Lake Shore 4,550 tons, the Wabash 3,882 tons, the Michigan Central 2,343 tons, and the Big Four 1,362 tons.

A Railroad Hearing in Brooklyn.

The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will hold a meeting in the City Hall, Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. to-day, on the application of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, for permission to use electric power in New-York Avenue, from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The receivers of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Railroad Company filed their reports for September in Milwaukee yesterday. The report for the former shows that the receipts were $365,835.35 and the expenditures $350,569.79, leaving a balance of $15,265.53. The balance for August was $44,005.64. The report for the railroad company shows that the receipts, including August balance of $58,481.95, amounted to $262,365.63. The disbursements were $164,665.73, leaving a balance of $97,699.90.

—Representatives of the Union Traction Company of New-Jersey and the Newark, Rutherford and Hackensack Electric Railway Company met yesterday, and it was agreed that the latter company should be absorbed by the former. Delos E. Culver and Henry H. Copeland becoming members of the Directorate. Consents of property owners to the right of way through Lyndhurst, Kingsland and Rutherford are thus transferred to the Union Traction Company.

—The report of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,440,615; operating expenses, $1,031,397; net earnings from operation, $409,217; other income, $1,209; gross income, $410,426; fixed charges, $476,456; net deficit for the quarter, $66,029; cash on hand, $136,362; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $1,803,575. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $16,261.

—E. P. Vining, formerly Chairman of the Transcontinental Association and arbitrator of the Western Passenger Association, is to take full charge of the street-car lines in San Francisco owned and controlled by the Southern Pacific Company. He will receive $15,000 a year, and will replace M. D. Stein, who has been General Manager of the company since the consolidation of the various lines.

—A meeting of the Arbitration Committee on Rates between Chicago and Cleveland will be held in Buffalo next Thursday. The committee is composed of George De Haven, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago and West Michigan; J. M. Hall, General Passenger Agent of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, and D. B. Martin, General Passenger Agent of the Big Four.

—A dispatch from Montgomery says the application of the Pennsylvania Steel Company for a receiver for the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery Railroad has been denied by the court, and that the injunction in the case has been dissolved. This decision removes an obstacle in the way of an early reorganization of the property.

—President M. E. Ingalls bought for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, last Saturday, the Lexington Passenger and Belt Railway for $1?,000. The road is four miles and a half long, and will form a connection between the Chesapeake and Ohio Road and the Louisville station.

—R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island Road, is quoted as saying that, while he does not expect any material improvement in business this year, he regards the defeat of the Populists in the West as a favorable sign of improvement.

—President O. D. Ashley of the Wabash Railway says, in a St. Louis interview: "Times are brightening up and the corn and cotton crops in the South will help things wonderfully."

—Sir Wilson Rivers, who has been selected as the representative in this country of the English holders of Central Pacific securities, will leave Liverpool for New-York to-morrow.

—All of the old Directors of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad were re-elected yesterday, with the exception that Henry I. Barclay took the place of George H. Lewis.

—Receiver Eugene E. Jones of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad expects that that property will become part of the reorganized Georgia Central system.

—Negotiations have been completed for the leasing of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad to the Jersey Central.

—Chauncey M. Depew spent Sunday and yesterday at Shelburne Farms, Dr. W. Seward Webb's Vermont home.

—Stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Boston on Dec. 13.

A New Mediterranean Service.

The voyage of the steamship Marion, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, inaugurated the new service of the Mediterranean-American Line. The ships of the company will dock at Pier 2, Pierrepont Stores, Brooklyn. Villari, Mitchell & Co. are the New-York agents of the line.

MAY REMOVE POLICE JUSTICES

THE SEVENTY TALKS OF ABOLISHING THEIR OFFICES.

A Proposition to Pass a Law to Replace Them with New Officials to be Called Magistrates.

The Seventy's Committee on Legislation is hard at work preparing measures to send to Albany.

A meeting of this committee was held Saturday night, at which several of the changes desired were discussed, and the work of preparing the bills was referred to various sub-committees. There were present at that meeting, Albert Stickney, Charles C. Beaman, Joseph Larocque, William B. Hornblower, and Lewis L. Delafield of the Seventy, and Henry R. Beekman, Judge-elect of the Superior Court, who is one of the Advisory Committee to the Committee on Legislation.

Several members of the Committee on Legislation were seen by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, but they said it was too early to announce the details of the measures which are now being prepared.

The attention of this committee has been called by well-known attorneys to the provisions of law and the new State Constitution relating to Police Justices, and the question has been raised as to whether or not it will be possible for the Legislature to pass a bill which will authorize the removal of Police Justices. This question has received serious consideration, and some competent authorities believe that a "power of removal" bill which would allow the Mayor to remove the heads of departments, and most, if not all, of the other appointive officers would not apply to Police Justices.

The Committee of Seventy and almost all others who have spoken on this subject since the election have declared emphatically that the police court bench must be cleared of some of the Justices who are now drawing large salaries by the grace of Tammany Hall. Chief among these are Divver and Koch.

Finding that the authority of a "power of removal" bill might not avail to rid the bench of these officers, those who have interested themselves in the reform measures have hit upon another plan. This is nothing more nor less than to present a bill to the Legislature which would, if it became a law, abolish the position of Police Justice in this city. This would terminate the official existence of all of the Justices now sitting in the police courts. Coupled with this would be a proposition to provide for new officials, that is, magistrates who would perform the same duties essentially as those now supposed to be performed by the Justices.

It was said yesterday that this could be done under provisions of the judiciary article of the new State Constitution. An attorney, speaking on this subject, said that if the new positions were not created by the same measure which legislated the present Justices out of office, and there should be an interval when there were no police magistrates, their functions could be performed by Justices of the Supreme Court. It is doubtful if such an addition to their duties would be wholly agreeable to the Supreme Court Justices.

It is the intention, however, of those who have the consideration of this matter that the act creating the new position shall be a part of the one which abolishes the offices of the present Police Justices, so that there could not by any possibility be an interval when there are no magistrates of this sort.

Gen. Horace Porter, Charles C. Beaman, and Chairman Larocque, composing the subcommittee which asked the Governor to name a Deputy Attorney General to act in the prosecution of certain criminal cases, had a conference yesterday. They said there was no change in the situation of which they were at liberty to speak.

One of Mr. Larocque's visitors yesterday was ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll.

SIXTH AVENUE L TRAINS IN COLLISION

Nobody Injured and Not Much Damage to Trains or Delay to Traffic.

A Rector Street train, in charge of Conductor Crosson, ran into a South Ferry train which was standing at the Park Place station at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Nobody was injured, the rolling stock suffered slightly, and the blockade lasted less than fifteen minutes.

The railroad officials would say little about the accident. The South Ferry train was a minute late. While discharging its passengers at Park Place the train following rounded the sharp curve from Murray Street. The latter train was going slowly, as the stopping place is only about 100 feet from the turn. The collision shook up a car full of passengers, but did little damage. The drawbar of the engine attached to the Rector Street train was broken, and the iron work on the rear of the last car of the Ferry train was twisted considerably.

Policemen to be Tried for Fraud.

The Police Commissioners will hold an investigation to-day in the cases of Roundsman Joseph Devlin and Patrolmen Dennis Keating, Herman F. Ludwing, Richard Burk, Edgar F. Douglass, John Flatley, Soloman Cohen, John R. Krushinsky, John Dowling, and Adolphus W. Rehage who, it is alleged, obtained their appointments on the force through fraudulent civil service examinations. The object of the investigation is to show, if possible, that the men were disqualified by statute from being appointed on the force.

The Commissioners have no power to prefer charges for any offense committed by the policemen before the Civil Service Board prior to their appointment, but if it can be proved that they were disqualified on account of the alleged fraudulent examinations the board will drop them from the rolls.

The investigation is set for 10 o'clock. Lee Phillips, Secretary of the Civil Service Board, and David W. Carvalho, the expert in chirography, will testify.

Perrin H. Sumner Again Arrested.

The war between Perrin H. Sumner, the great American identifier, and Miss Theresa A. Moll of 68 West Thirty-fifth Street was continued in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Miss Moll had Sumner arrested on a charge of forgery. Miss Moll alleges that Sumner, as a notary public, falsely acknowledged her signature to a mortgage. The mortgage was for $1,100 on some lots at Westfield, N. J. Sumner was held in $100 bail, which was furnished by his daughter.

George Appo's Case Adjourned.

The case of Lexow Witness George W. Appo, charged with attempting to commit suicide, Sept. 28, was to have come up for examination in the Tombs Court yesterday. No one was present when the case was called except Policeman Filan of the Church Street Station, who made the charge. The hearing was adjourned until Friday.

Garbage Commission's Report Ready.

The Garbage Commission met yesterday afternoon at the rooms of Lieut. Delehanty, in the Army Building, for final consideration of the report on the best method of disposing of the city's garbage and refuse. The report will be presented to Mayor Gilroy to-morrow.

Druggist R. A. Davis Arrested.

Robert A. Davis, a druggist at 773 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested yesterday charged with allowing G. La Porta, an unlicensed clerk, to compound prescriptions.

THE CANALS OF MARS DUPLICATED

A Phenomenon for Which Astronomers Have Been Watching.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch was received to-day from Percival Lowell, at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, stating that the canals of Mars, as observed last night, had begun to double, and that Phison and Euphrates were seen geminated.

The duplication of the canals of the planet Mars is a phenomenon for which astronomers have been watching with a great deal of interest. It was first observed by the Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, quite a number of years ago. He announced that some of the straight lines which are known as canals were to be seen accompanied by a parallel line, as if another canal existed beside the first. During the different oppositions of Mars the canals have been closely watched to learn more about the duplication.

The first European astronomer to observe the phenomenon was Perrotin, at Nice, who, in two successive oppositions, observed duplication. In this country, the canals were observed doubled by the Lick Observatory in 1890 and again in 1892. During the present opposition one canal only has heretofore been announced as double, this being Ganges, and the observer, was Prof. Holden of Lick. Observations of the same canal since that time have not shown it to be continuously double. The cause of the duplication is by no means determined. Mr. Lowell is of the opinion that it is dependent upon the season, and has predicted all along that the canals would not be seen in duplicate until some time in November.

KAHN SENT TO PRISON FOR FIVE YEARS

Confessed that He Made an Unsuccessful Attempt to Kill His Wife.

Louis H. Kahn pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill his wife, before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of General Sessions, yesterday morning. He shot her Oct. 15. She was not seriously injured. He was sentenced to five years in State prison.

When arrested a letter was found upon him. He tried to destroy it. A portion of the paper was torn away. What remained read as follows:

New-York City, Oct. 11, 1894.

To any Coroner of this City: This is to certify that I intend to shoot my wife and myself within a few days * * * 162, Death, please employ person as the law * * * sell my restaurant * * * corner Mercer Street, basement * * * ture, books, &c., at * * * first floor, 162 * * * Street, after paying * * * balance to be sent * * * my last wish. Yours truly, H. KAHN.

Spring Street Basement Restaurant, West Houston Street, New-York.

To Relieve Sufferers from Earthquake.

Acknowledgment was received yesterday of the receipt of about $1,600 sent by the Chamber of Commerce to the United States Legation at Constantinople for the relief of sufferers by earthquake in Turkey. The fund will be distributed through the legation by the Rev. Dr. George Washburn of Robert College. Minister Terrell writes that this was the first money received from the United States for the relief fund.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:53|Sun sets...4:39|Moon rises.....

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:52	1:08	6:56	7:30
Governors Island	1:15	1:31	7:34	8:13
Hell Gate	3:08	3:24	9:02	9:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) NOV. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Bremen	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Athos, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ciudad Condal, Havana	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manhansett, Havre	.....	.....
Regulus, Cape Gracios	5:00 A. M.	.....
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21.		
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, NOV. 22.		
Rugia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of California, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Vega, Azores	.....	.....
Werkendam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 23.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 24.		
Andes, Kingston	.....	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	.....	12:30 P. M.
Massachusetts, London	.....	.....
Philadelphia, La Guayra	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seneca, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Amsterdam	.....	1:00 P. M.
Werra, Genoa	.....	2:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) Nov. 20.—Alene, Kingston, Nov. 14; Aurania, Liverpool, Nov. 10; Bovic, Liverpool, Nov. 9; Corinthian, Gibraltar, Nov. 4; Massachusetts, London, Nov. 8; Rhaetia, Havre, Nov. 7; Rhynland, Antwerp, Nov. 10; Robina, Antwerp, Oct. 30; Slavonia, Christiansand, Nov. 4; Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 7; State of California, Glasgow, Nov. 9; Taormina, Hamburg, Nov. 1; The Queen, London, Nov. 3; Thingvalla, Christiansand, Nov. 3.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.—City of Washington, Havana, Nov. 17; Critic, Dundee, Nov. 7.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.—Advance, Colon, Nov. 14; Chicago City, Swansea, Nov. 7; Polario, Hamburg, Nov. 8.

FRIDAY, Nov. 23.—Britannic, Liverpool, Nov. 14; Cufic, Liverpool, Nov. 13; Hekla, Christiansand, Nov. 9; Lydian Monarch, London, Nov. 7; Picqua, Gibraltar, Nov. 8; Saale, Bremen, Nov. 14; Scandia, Havre, Nov. 13.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.—Duchess of Roxburgh, Gibraltar, Nov. 9; Lucania, Liverpool, Nov. 17; Paris, Southampton, Nov. 17; Stuttgart, Bremen, Nov. 12; Trinidad, Bermuda, Nov. 22.

Arrived.—New-York, Monday, Nov. 19.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, with mdse to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Peruvian, (Br.,) Calvert, Glasgow Nov. 8, with mdse to Austin, Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Colorado, Evans Galveston, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. C. Foster.

SS State of Texas, Nix, Fernandina and Brunswick, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seneca, Stevens, Vera Cruz Nov. 7, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Enright, Rosario Sept. 26, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse and passengers to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Marion, (Br.,) Taylor, Genoa Sept. 21, via Gibraltar, with mdse to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, West Point, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—N. W., strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Beacon Light, for Dover, for orders; Berks, for Philadelphia; Richmond, for Newport News and Richmond; Tallahassee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Connack, from Japan and China for New-York, passed Gibraltar Nov. 18.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, from New-York Nov. 6 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Dania, (Ger.,) Capt. Ludwig, from New-York Nov. 10 for Hamburg, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, from New-York Nov. 2 for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Duchess of Roxburg, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, sld. from Cadiz for New-York Nov. 14.

SS Patria (Ger.) sld. from Stettin for New-York Nov. 14.

SS Mananense, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, sld. from Barbados for New-York Nov. 15.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Capt. Christie, sld. from Glasgow for New-York Nov. 17.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Dixon, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York Nov 17.

SS Liebnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Nov. 18.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, sld. from Newcastle for New-York to-day.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Capt. Scheel, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Stettin Nov. 15.

SS Caxton, (Br.,) Capt. Ohls, from New-York Oct. 7, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 16.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from New-York Oct. 30, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 17.

SS Hevelius, (Br.,) Capt. Stapleton, from New-York Oct. 27, arr. at Rio Janeiro Nov. 17.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Antwerp Nov. 17.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at Pernambuco Nov. 18.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Hoelck, from New-York Nov. 2, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 9 for Glasgow, passed Tory Island to-day.

SS Baumwall, (Ger.,) Capt. Schuldt, from New-York Nov. 1, via Gibraltar, arr. at Naples Nov. 17.

SS Alacto, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New-York Nov. 3, arr. at London to-day.

ANTWERP, Nov. 19.—SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Weyer, sld. for New-York at 7 P. M. Nov. 17.

BREMERHAVEN, Nov. 19.—SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Sander, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 19.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, arr. here at noon to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York, arr. here at noon to-day, and proceeded for Genoa.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 5 AM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 7 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Aller, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Aller";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per New-York";) at 9 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Freshfield; at 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Afghan Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Afghan Prince.")

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Victoria, and Rio Janeiro, per steamship Bellucia, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellucia";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Adirondack, via Kingston, (letters for Savanilla, Carthagena, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Cumana and Carupano must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown; at 3 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Oceanic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *8 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Arawa, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 8 and up to Dec. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

*Teutonic, N. 21, 12:30 P. M. | *Teutonic, Dec. 19, 10 A. M.
Britannic, Nov. 28, 9 A. M. | Britannic, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
*Majestic, D'c. 5, 10:30 A. M. | *Majestic, Jan. 2, 9 A. M.
*Adriatic, Dec. 12, 8 A. M. | *Adriatic, Jan. 9, 7 A. M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $35 and $40. Steerage from New-York: On Britannic, Adriatic, Germanic, $10; on Majestic, Teutonic, $15. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Aurania, Nov. 24, 3 P.M. | Campania, Dec. 15, 7 A.M.
Lucania, Dec. 1, 7:30 A.M. | Umbria, Dec. 22, 2 P. M.
Etruria, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M. | Lucania, Dec. 29, 6:30 A.M.